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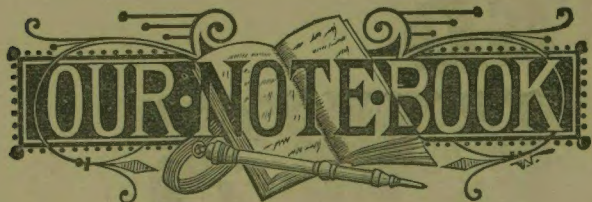


Rosalind (aside to Celia): I will speak to him like a saucy lackey, and, under that habit, play the knave with him. Do you hear, forester?

Orlando: Very well. What would you?

Rosalind: I pray you, what is't o'clock?

THE PASTORAL PLAY AT COOMBE HOUSE, KINGSTON-ON-THAMES: SCENE FROM "AS YOU LIKE IT."



This week the Derby has been the favourite topic, and any kind of Derby talk has been taken kindly.

Some benighted heathen, apparently, does not even now know that Diomed, the first winner of the Derby, was imported into America (Virginia) by Colonel Hoopes, and died there at the great age of thirty-one years, having previously become the sire of the great American horse, Sir Archy, who was the sire of Timoleon, who was the sire of Boston, who was the sire of Lexington, who was about the best horse ever bred in the United States, and was himself the sire of the famous Harry Bassett and of Preakness, Duke of Magenta, Bay Final, known Prince, and other horses, besides Optimist, well known in this country.

Nor, it would seem, does everybody know that the same Colonel Hoopes was almost certainly the first "Yankee" who ever competed for our Derby, for which he ran a colt (called Horns in England, where he was bred, and Escap in the United States) as long ago as 1801. This was half a century or more before the era inaugurated by Mr. Ten Broeck.

Some people, too, are evidently "surprised to learn" that there is a case of a colt which ran but once in his life (in a public race) and then won the Derby. This was (Chestnut) Middleton, who won the Derby in 1825, though he had a "bucket of water inside him," which his stable-lad had (for a consideration) allowed him to drink. However, his trainer declared that he could have won "with five gallons inside him," and could have won in "a trot." Yet such a horse never did anything before or after, and made no mark here as a sire. What he did in Russia, whither he was sent in 1833, may no doubt be ascertained from the Russian records.

Though the horse that is favourite at starting does very often win the Derby, he is more frequently "bowled over," in the proportion hitherto of about 2 to 1. In fact, out of 105 Derbys the favourite, up to this year, had been "bowled over" sixty-nine times.

Ever since the Dewhurst Plate was won by Paradox last year, he had been first favourite for this year's Derby, or had disputed the favouritism with Melton, until the Two Thousand was lost and won in so exciting but unsatisfactory a fashion. Paradox then waxed a while, disputed pre-eminence with Melton, dropped down a point or so, and ultimately on the 28th ult., amidst a shower of sinister reports, sank, though only for a day, and without the slightest reason, below Melton, Xaintrailles, the Chopette colt, and Royal Hampton. As for Xaintrailles, the "Frenchman," when it was known that he was not to run for the French Derby, which valuable stake seemed to be at his mercy, prophets of evil shook their heads over "poor old Entrails" and predicted that it would be with him as it was in 1876 with his compatriot Braconnier, who, after four "successive wins," came over here (instead of remaining in his own country to dispute the French Derby with Kilt) to run for our Derby and got well "bet" for his pains. We now know all about it until next year brings round the same state of uncertainty again; for last Wednesday the relative positions of Melton, the favourite, Paradox, Royal Hampton, Xaintrailles, the Chopette colt (Crafton), Red Ruin, and the rest of them, were settled, when the most puzzling Derby of some years past was decided, and "public form" was completely vindicated by the positions of first and second obtained by Melton and Paradox, respectively. It would have been almost too much if Mr. Brodrick-Cloete, in his very second season of racing (at any rate, in his own name), had won both Derby and Two Thousand, and so beaten the records of the "fortunate youth," Mr. Bowes, of Streatham, and of the "lucky Baronet," Sir J. Hawley. And so Melton, as was suggested in these Notes last week, has broken the spell that seemed to have hitherto prevented a winner of the Middle Park Plate from winning the Derby.

The phonograph, an instrument for bottling up sound, to be poured out at will, not once only, but many times, is an amusing toy, which has found favour with many musicians, amongst them being Madame Adelina Patti, whose favourite method of surprising her guests at her Welsh home is to sing her sweet notes into it, and, by turning a handle, make them repeat themselves through the metal tube. Beyond entertainment, it is difficult to see what use the phonograph can effect; but someone has recently patented an invention, which, properly applied, will be a great boon to the public. It is called an anti-phone, and for it is claimed that it can reduce sound to a minimum. If it only can be procured at a reasonable price, how eagerly it will be sought after by those who are bothered by street-organs or brass bands! How delightful it will be to be able at will to deaden the shrill cry of the fishwoman at the seaside, and to stop the noisy wailing of a baby! Should the invention really be genuine and practicable, there is a grand future for it.

There was an item missing from the recent ill-fated Japanese Exhibition which certainly might have attracted considerable interest—a direct descendant of the first professor of dancing. In Japan vocations are hereditary—a man succeeding to the occupation of his father as a matter of course. At Tamba next month Umewaka Makoto will celebrate the one-thousandth anniversary of the death of Hi-yogo-no-Kami Tomotoki, his first ancestor in the terpsichorean line of business; and it does seem disappointing that the interesting commemoration could not have been held at Knightsbridge.

The recent revision of the Bible has called attention to Bibles generally, and especially to those famous for their curious misprints. Several of these have been issued since 1611, when the old authorised version was published and dedicated to the "high and mighty" King James I. The earliest is the "Placemaker's Bible," printed at Geneva in 1561, in which the letter *l* was substituted for an *e* in the seventh beatitude. The "Vinegar Bible" was published at Oxford in 1717, the word *vineyard* being misprinted *vinegar*. In the "Wicked Bible," only four copies of which are now in existence, the negative was left out of the seventh commandment, and the printer was fined £3000 by Archbishop Laud, though it is said to have been finally commuted to £300. The "Persecuting Printers' Bible," in which the Psalmist is made to say "Printers have persecuted me without a cause," dates from 1792. The "Ears-to-ear Bible" was printed at Oxford early in the present century, the mistake occurring in Matthew xii. 43; and no less than three editions, the latest being 1823, transform the word *fishers*, in Ezekiel xlvii. 10, into *fishes*, so that the phrase reads "fishes shall stand upon it." "Breeches" Bibles are comparatively common, and are so called because the garments made by Adam and Eve of fig-leaves are styled "breeches" instead of "aprons."

Some fine old Beauvais tapestry, which had found its way to New York, was cut up in a most heart-breaking and sacrilegious manner a week or two ago. The treasure belonged to a firm of dealers in curiosities, who had occasion to remove into larger premises, and while that operation was going on, it was stolen by a man who sold it as old rags for a few pence. The purchaser cut it into six pieces for bags, but most willingly gave them up when he heard what the value was, and how the tapestry was obtained. It will probably be joined together again; and, as public attention has now been called to its antiquity, will be readily sold.

Every now and then some novel production proves the wonderfully artistic eye possessed by some of the lower industrious Irish. A few rich and beautiful rugs and portières have been seen of late in wealthy New York mansions, which present an Oriental appearance of all that is subduedly gorgeous, with occasional glints of gold and silver. Everyone wonders what they are made of, and in spite of their costliness there is a large demand for them. The truth is that they are neither more nor less than silk rag carpets made in a heavy old-fashioned loom by an Irishman who solaces himself with a black pipe, and works by the light of a couple of tallow candles. Old silk skirts, ribbons, &c., from the rag-shops are cut into small strips and woven in promiscuously with morsels of gold and silver thread sparingly intermixed. The borders are woven separately in rich patterns, all of which come as if by instinct from the Milesian's brain through the medium of his apparently clumsy fingers.

Anecdotes of Victor Hugo are legion, and some of them are interesting because they turn on the conduct of other prominent people. During the worst days of the siege of Paris, the poet gave away a great deal of money, making use of Madame Paul Meurice—who did not long survive that terrible time—as his almoner. She told him one day of a poor woman, without clothes, food, or fuel, whom she thought very deserving; and Victor Hugo gave her a hundred francs, which were gratefully accepted. Two days afterwards, Madame Meurice found the woman in the same state of destitution, and asked where the hundred francs had gone. She said she had distributed them among famishing mothers and children of her acquaintance; and, as inquiry proved that this was perfectly true, Victor Hugo sent her another hundred francs, on condition that she spent it on her own necessities. This she absolutely refused to do, saying that she would rather not have it at all: so Madame Meurice gave her *carte blanche* to do as she would with it. This obstinate woman was no other than Louise Michel.

Miss Robinson's Institution for Soldiers and Sailors at Alexandria is doing a good work. Every troop-ship is met, and hot coffee served out to the men; and the commander of the six hundred Marines who have just returned home in the Australia says that it was a godsend to his men.

A praiseworthy example of the thrift and industry of American women a generation or two ago is afforded by a Mrs. Button, who kept her hundredth birthday on May 20, near Newhaven, Connecticut. When young she earned her living, and saved money, as a dressmaker, making as many as 160 dresses in a year; and, on the principle that change of work is as good as play, she used to rake rye in the fields at harvest-time, buying her own clothes with the payment she received for doing so. She was, moreover, a good spinner, and could spin a hundred knots of yarn in a day, walking ten miles out and home to the work, and also did a good deal of hand-loom weaving at a shilling a yard. During her married life she kept all her husband's business accounts in her head; but her widowhood has been long, as Mr. Button died in 1834. She lives in great comfort on a valuable little estate, which is the fruit of her earnings, and is said to be in good health.

What is the meaning of the sugar-loaf hat which it has pleased ladies to adopt in these latter days? Do they wish to be regarded as witches, to all of whom—and not to the Lancashire variety only—that sort of hat was wont to be attributed? If so, they might proceed a little farther and assume the broomstick also; a score or two of witches riding broomsticks instead of "screws" in the Row would be a decided novelty, and would assuredly attract that attention which the sex that wears the sugar-loaf hat is said to value above rubies.

A new kind of buoy and other life-saving appliances has recently been tested in the sea off the Atlantic Yacht Club, near New York, and found perfectly successful. Everything was stuffed with Alaska down, and the hair of deer and antelopes, and all the articles proved extremely buoyant; so that even the smallest of them would be amply sufficient to support two grown persons in the water.

FUNERAL OF VICTOR HUGO.

The preparations for the apotheosis of Victor Hugo have absorbed the attention of all France during the past week. The funeral decoration of the Arc de Triomphe, the transformation of the Panthéon, the prospect of a collision between the police and the revolutionaries, the possibility of getting a good place to see the show—such have been the great topics of the day. From the beginning, the funeral of the great poet assumed the character of a "show." The construction of the colossal catafalque in the Arc de Triomphe was watched day and night by thousands of sightseers, and finally a regular fair was improvised on the Place de l'Etoile. Last Saturday many people passed the night in the open air in order to witness the translation of the coffin from the poet's house to the cenotaph. On Sunday, from ten a.m. to six p.m., hundreds of thousands defiled past the cenotaph, which was covered with an immense black velvet pall, spangled with silver tears, piled up with wreaths and flowers, and guarded by successive detachments of the scholar battalions. At night, green fire was burnt in huge candelabra arranged round the Place; mounted cuirassiers holding torches were drawn up in line on either side; all the gas-lamps from the Place de la Concorde up to the Place de l'Etoile were covered with crape; the Arc itself was draped with crape and an immense veil of black crape slung over one side. The aspect of the monument at night was very curious; it loomed up darkly from amidst a surging crowd of men, women, and children, roaring, screaming, whistling, singing—an irreverent, disorderly, and dangerous multitude.

On Monday, the day of the funeral, this crowd was driven back by the police and military, who occupied all the avenues as early as six o'clock, when the deputations and groups began to arrive and take up their positions. I may say at once that the organisation of the whole ceremony was admirable. All the twelve hundred groups, societies, and delegations which took part in this colossal manifestation found their stations without confusion in the vast avenues which stretch west, north, and south from the Arc de Triomphe. In all the great arteries leading westward you saw nothing but troops, cavalry, gymnastic societies, bearers of crowns, flowers, banners, and emblems of all kinds, forming veritable torrents of humanity. By ten o'clock every coign of vantage along the route was occupied. Paris was ready to witness the spectacle.

No words can describe that spectacle. Prodigious, astounding, unparalleled, thrilling, colossal, are but feeble adjectives compared with the impression which it is desired to convey. The cortège itself was prodigious. In striking contrast with the splendour of the military, itself augmented by the presence of Arab chiefs in brilliant costume; with the magnificence of the ten chariots laden with flowers and wreaths, and escorted by 3000 children of the scholar battalions; and with the grandeur of the interminable cortège, was the simplicity of the poor man's hearse, the *corbillard des pauvres*, in which lay the coffin of the poet, adorned simply with two palm branches and two wreaths of white roses. And behind the hearse followed deputation after deputation, crowns of flowers, flags, banners, bands playing the "Marseillaise," regiments with muffled drums, gymnastic societies in gay uniforms, firemen with their helmets glistening in the sun, deputations of the towns of France and of the two hemispheres, bringing lyres constructed of flowers and wreaths, so immense that some of them had to be drawn by horses. Even more striking than the procession itself, which, according to official statistics, was composed of at least 800,000 persons, was the still more numerous crowd which thronged along the Champs Elysées, the Place de la Concorde, the Boulevards Saint-Germain and Saint-Michel, and around the Panthéon. Every tree swarmed with people, every window, every ledge, every balcony, even every chimney—for it is literally true that people were to be seen quietly seated on the vertiginous elevations of chimneys and eating a modest breakfast under the shelter of an umbrella. In the Boulevard Saint-Germain, especially, the façades of the houses swarmed with humanity, clinging to the stone like flies by prehensile means not displayed in the occupations of ordinary life. The statues of the Place de la Concorde, representing the great cities of France, were laden with humanity; in the basins of the fountains men and boys found sitting and standing room; under the very hoofs of the cavalry horses forming the barrier between the crowd and the cortège sightseers found a perilous place; along the quays and wharves of the Seine the crowd was so thick that the front rows stood up to their knees in water. Never has such a crowd been seen in Paris. No King, Emperor, or General ever received the homage of such a vast multitude.

The head of the procession, which started from the Arc de Triomphe at 11.30, arrived at the Panthéon at 1.45 without incident or accident. The bier was conveyed into the crypt; the orators took up their position at the head of the steps, where a catafalque had been erected; and the défilé began. Only the press and a privileged few were admitted inside the railings of the Panthéon; the rest of the procession passed to the right or the left of the monument, and dispersed. Each group as it passed dipped its flag or banner, and deposited its wreath of flowers on the steps of the Panthéon or against the railings. Candelabra and lampadaria, placed under the colonnade and at each corner of the palisades, shot green flames into the air, and mingled a smell of incense with the perfumes of the flowers. The air re-echoed with the "Marseillaise," alternating with the rolling and rattling of drums, the strident notes of bugles, and the clapping of hands and applause, as the deputations of Belfort, Metz, Strasbourg, Alsace-Lorraine, Alexandria, Rio Janeiro, the Ligue des Patriotes, &c., arrived with magnificent floral trophies. This unparalleled défilé, which began at 1.45, continued rapidly and with interruption until seven p.m., when the last squadron of cavalry and the last battalions of the army of Paris marched past the front of the Panthéon.

The Anarchists and revolutionaries, about whom we have heard so much lately, made a pitiful show in this colossal ceremony. Some eighteen groups presented themselves with red flags, which were seized by the police during the formation of the procession without difficulty or resistance. If the revolutionaries chose the Hugo funeral as an occasion for showing their numbers, they amply proved that they are not worth notice. The curious thing is that a handful of imbeciles should be able to make so much fuss in the newspapers. It is true that if the revolutionaries had been a thousand times more numerous yesterday, they would have been unable to do anything, so excellent were all the arrangements for preserving order. But the important point to be noticed is that the population of Paris takes no interest in these ranting disturbers of the peace, and that a Ministry so wanting in prestige as the present one has only to take the most ordinary precautions in order to frighten the whole band into respect. In short, Monday was a great day for the Republic, and a great day for literature. Certainly there was excess and exaggeration in the details of the spectacle of this funeral; the whole ceremony, grandiose as it was, lacked majesty and dignity. Nevertheless, in the whole history of humanity we find no record of homage paid to literary genius such as that which Paris and France and the whole civilised world paid on Monday to Victor Hugo.

T. C.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

The revival of "Olivia" at the Lyceum redeems the passing season from the sin of common-place. Here, at any rate, is one entertainment wholly free from the silliness that disfigures the major part of modern dramatic art, and honestly delights the reflective playgoer. This charming fancy, half pastoral, half poetic, as human in its idea as it is dramatic in exposition, was the great and memorable success of the management of Mr. Hare at the Court Theatre in 1878. Mr. W. G. Wills, who had done so much good work for the stage, had never before pleased his audiences so well, and the loving care which was devoted to this old English classic by Mr. John Hare, in conjunction with his friend Mr. Marcus Stone, marked a new era in poetic revivalism in connection with histrionic art. When the rumour first spread that Mr. Henry Irving intended to revive "Olivia" when he returned from America, anxious fears were expressed as to the wisdom of the proceeding. First of all, it was argued that Miss Ellen Terry and her companions of the Court had acted "Olivia" so well that it was simply impossible that it could be done better. Then there were other considerations—Would not the Lyceum stage be too large for the elaboration of so simple a play; would not its bouquet be lost in so extended an atmosphere; and, lastly, how would Dr. Primrose, the dear old Vicar of Wakefield, suit the style of Henry Irving? All hesitation is now lost in a chorus of praise, as sincere as it is well deserved. The Lyceum stage is not at all too large for Olivia; its fragrance is as dominant and as delightful as ever; and Henry Irving's Vicar of Wakefield is as interesting, as picturesque, and as well considered a study as his Charles the First, or his Eugene Aram. Those who doubted the wisdom of the revival forgot what strong dramatic interest is contained in this simple story of the home affections; they failed to observe, in addition, its pretty detail, the representation of English country life in the middle of the last century, the delightful pictures of Vicarage garden and parlour, the trees in fruit, the beds in bloom, and all that pastoral peace which is occasionally presented to us across the footlights. Still, this was no light lyric lost in an elaborate and beautiful binding. The sudden reduction of the good Vicar's family from opulence to penury, the temptation of Thornhill, the flight of Olivia, the discovery of the young Squire's treachery, the identification of the sententious Burchell with Sir William Thornhill, the moralist, the wandering of the old Vicar in search of his child, and the return of the lost lamb, are in reality as strong elements of human and dramatic interest as are contained in the boldest of dramas. Elsewhere they are treated roughly; here they are delicately handled. At other places they may be utilised for modern melodrama; but in this case, Mr. Wills, with his graceful and refining touch, has returned the poem without injuring the play. There is no disputing about matters of taste. Such a work as "Olivia" is gall and wormwood to the Philistines. They ridicule it, as they must ridicule all that is imaginative and fanciful; but, on the other hand, it is a distinct gain to secure in London, at the present moment, a play so interesting and so well acted as this. Miss Ellen Terry has improved upon her original conception of Olivia. Those who are familiar with the present version of the old story will remember that exquisitely touching moment where the Vicar's daughter, on the eve of her departure from home, distributes her love-gifts to the assembled family, and with difficulty breaks away from the associations that are dearest to her in the world. This scene, as interpreted by Miss Terry with heartfelt emotion, is one of the most pathetic moments in modern dramatic literature. It shares with the farewell scene in "Charles the First" the honour of drawing more tears than have fallen in a theatre since Robson gave his inimitable performance of Sampson Burr in the "Porter's Knot." That Olivia's farewell is as profoundly touching now as it was in 1878 need not be stated to those who understand the strange effect of Miss Terry's deep but tender tones. But it is in the third act that this graceful artist now shows how great an influence she has over the sympathies of her audience. The change from the gay, light-hearted, and childlike wife to the bruised, beaten, and despondent woman; the contrast between Olivia rejoicing at the prospect of a return to home and loved ones, and Olivia standing crushed and disgraced before the false man who has deceived her, are interpreted with consummate skill. No less admirable and pathetic are the scenes where the old Vicar forgives his erring child, and comforts her out of her almost hysterical grief. It is here, most of all, that the assistance of such an actor as Henry Irving in the character of Dr. Primrose is found. Every scene with the daughter is lifted, beautified, and idealised by the actor, who has made such a loving study of Goldsmith's venerable clergyman. The scene where the Vicar breaks away from Olivia, tries to lecture her on her transgression, and breaks down over the hopeless task, is as natural as it is finely executed. Mr. Irving makes of Dr. Primrose a refined gentleman, a chastened Christian, an idolizing father. By one of our most able literary critics, the position of Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield has been likened to the sorrows and resignation of Job. "He begins life with a good fortune, a handsome house, and wealthy friends, but is reduced to utter poverty without any fault of his own, and being reduced like Job, like Job he is restored." This comparison is certainly not rendered less apposite from a study of Mr. Irving's acting, so full of dignity and delicate pathos, so firm in outline and so subdued yet harmonious in colour. It is certainly one of the very finest and most consistent of Mr. Irving's many studies of the human mind under "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," and is as subtle in device as the conscience-haunted Matthias or the despairing Eugene Aram. Another most able performance is the Squire Thornhill of Mr. William Terriss, a picture of eighteenth-century manner of the most vivid and admirable kind. Mr. Terriss not only looks the rake and heartless lady-killer, but gives to the personation far more original thought than is usually expended on such characters by young and popular actors. The careless insincere love-making, the reckless contemptuous air of the pampered man, the frequent signs of awakened conscience, and the fierce rage with which Thornhill turns, when he is wounded with reproach, on the taunting Burchell, are admirable points in a performance of great power and excellence. This is certainly one of the best things Mr. Terriss has ever done. At the outset, it was thought to improve on the last act of the play by constantly changing the scene from the exterior to the interior of the Vicar's house. But, however good in idea, it was feeble in execution. The value of the play is its simplicity, and what could be more beautiful than the idea of the weary clergyman and his repentant child stealing into the Vicarage parlour in the chill grey hours of Christmas morning? How suggestive the fancy of the sleeping household to be rejoiced with the sight of their loved ones on this day of reconciliation and love! The cold room warmed by the fire of human affection! No snow-scenes or landscapes are required to suggest what has been so admirably suggested by the poet-dramatist. Mr. Irving has accordingly reverted to the original arrangement of the scene, and abandoned the "mechanical changes," which were always ingenious but never very popular.

The public who love clever acting will be delighted to find

Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft once more in "Sweethearts," that pretty and clever contrast by Mr. W. S. Gilbert that created such a favourable impression when first produced at the old Prince of Wales's Theatre. A still more brilliant artistic "contrast" is that between Mrs. Bancroft's Jenny Northcott and her Nan in "Good for Nothing." When this gifted lady retires from the stage it will lose one of its greatest ornaments and the most consummate artist of her time. Not all the brilliant dash or impetuous style of Mrs. Bernard Beere, or the endeavour of Mr. Forbes Robertson will win favour for Garrick's iconoclastic version of Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew" called "Katharine and Petruchio." It is a bad, senseless play, created when the actor's vanity was in excess of his love for Shakespeare or veneration for his art; and no acting will rescue it from the contemptuous treatment it deserves.

C. S.

THE PASTORAL PLAY AT COOMBE HOUSE.

Following the precedent created by herself last summer, Lady Archibald Campbell and her "Pastoral Players" gave on Saturday last the forest scenes of "As You Like It" in the historic grounds of Coombe House, where Lord Liverpool, seventy years ago, entertained the Allies on their way to the grand naval review at Portsmouth.

The audience, headed by the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince George of Wales, with the three Princesses, his sisters, included Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, the patron of players *par excellence*, the Marquis of Lorne, the Persian Ambassador, Malcomb Kahn, and other foreign Ambassadors, as well as some five hundred men and women representative of leisure, rank, and culture. Plaudits, repeated and spontaneous, showed how thoroughly the audience approved of the manner in which the piece was produced and played.

The total absence of all theatrical conventionality gave to the whole performance a charm of exhilaration and novelty. Among the company were many amateurs, but the fact of their being so was undiscernible; also several professionals of note, such as Mr. Hermann Vezin, Mr. Charles Fulton, and Mr. Elliot, but they brought with them no suggestion of the foot-lights. When the curtain rose, or rather fell, it was a veritable forest glade that filled the eye; and the hunters, in buff and russet clad, as they grouped themselves on the uneven sward, seemed, thanks to the nice colour-sense possessed by Lady Archibald Campbell, and which her manager, Mr. E. Godwin, threw into correct archæologic form, as natural an element in the woods of Coombe as ever were Robin Hood and his merry men in the forest of Sherwood. The leaves overhead rustled in the breeze, and the birds sang in the sunshine, filling up the pauses in the chorus-singing, and aiding the nymph Echo to give natural continuity to "What shall he have who killed the deer?" We need not enlarge on the charms of Miss Calhoun's Rosalind, or the naïveté of Miss Annie Schletter's Celia—they played well together—or the fascinating picturesqueness of Mrs. Plowden's Phoebe, or the pastoral *gaucherie* of Miss Fulton's Audrey. We can say, without any reserve, that the players of both sexes did admirably, and that the stately, yet lithe and graceful, figure of Orlando (played by Lady Archibald herself), coupled with sonorous declamation and emphatic yet natural action, gave a crowning propriety and verisimilitude to the whole performance.

How far Lady Archibald Campbell, who has created this woodland delight for us, is filled with the true dramatic instinct, may be read in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*, in which she has a remarkably appreciative and learned article on "The Faithful Shepherdess" of Fletcher. By a happy coincidence, Lord Archibald Campbell, who afterwards entertained the Royal party at dinner in his own house of Coombe Cottage, was able to present to the Princess of Wales the first copy of his sumptuous book (published by Blackwood and Sons) on "The Folk-Lore, Songs, and Legends of Argyll."

Another representation of "As You Like It," at Coombe House, will take place this (Saturday) afternoon. "The Faithful Shepherdess" will be produced on Tuesday, the 23rd inst., and will also be performed upon the 25th and 27th inst.

J. F. R.

Mr. E. Watts-Russell gave one of his charming recitals on Wednesday afternoon at Prince's Hall.

A more than usually excellent amateur performance was given at the Gaiety Theatre last Saturday morning by the "Busy Bees," in aid of the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital, the pieces chosen being "For Her Child's Sake," and "The Palace of Truth." Mr. Ayres and Mrs. Lennox Browne in the first part evinced real pathos. The same lady as the Queen, Miss Edith Gellibrand as the Princess, and Miss Brandon as Mirza, combined to ensure an exceptionally fine performance of Mr. W. S. Gilbert's comedy. A net profit of nearly £200 was announced.

At a special assembly of the Incorporated Society of British Artists, held on Tuesday evening, Mr. Mortimer L. Menpes was elected a member.

Miss Nellie Bass, daughter of Sir A. Bass, M.P., unveiled a bust of the late Mr. M. T. Bass, at St. Paul's Institute, Burton-on-Trent, on Tuesday afternoon; in the presence of a large company, including Mr. Wiggin, M.P., and Sir A. Bass, M.P.

It is stated that the secretaryship of the Beaconsfield Club, the vacancy in which was filled up a day or two ago, was contested by some 500 applicants, including Baronets, Generals, and other officers of the Army and Navy, members of Parliament, and members of the Civil Service.

Hawarden was visited last Saturday by many hundreds of excursionists, who enthusiastically cheered Mr. Gladstone. Their efforts to induce the right hon. gentleman to address them were, however, fruitless, as he was suffering from a cold. He was, however, able to read the lessons at church on Sunday.

The Free Church Assembly of Scotland, meeting in Edinburgh, discussed the subject of disestablishment at great length on Thursday week, and by a large majority adopted a motion proposed by Principal Rainy declaring that disestablishment is urgently called for in the interests of justice and of the peace and welfare of the country.

A new Congregational church in Castletown-road, near West Kensington railway station, was opened on Tuesday with a service, at which the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon preached the sermon. It is a handsome building, costing, with the site, £15,000. Of an early Gothic character, the general shape is cruciform, with a massive central tower and a clerestory supported by flying buttresses.

A sale of work from the Gentlemen's Self-Help Institute (15, Baker-street, Portman-square) will be held at 23, Rutland-gate, by permission of Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton, next Thursday and Friday, June 11 and 12. The work will consist of fancy and useful articles of every description; also clothing for the poor. All the work of necessitous ladies, and sold for their benefit. Entertainments at intervals during the day. The Lady Mayoress will open the sale on June 11 at 2.30.

MUSIC.

THE CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY, DRURY-LANE THEATRE. The series of performances of operas in English closed, last Saturday evening, with Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," which was given for the only time during the season. The cast was generally excellent, Madame Marie Roze and Madame Georgina Burns having, respectively, as Susanna and the Countess, sung and acted with charming grace and refinement. Madame Julia Gaylord, as Cherubino, displayed high dramatic talent in representing the pert humour of the forward Page, and genuine sentiment in the delivery of his music. The cast was completed, with various degrees of efficiency, by Mr. B. Foote as Figaro, Mr. Ludwig as the Count, Mr. Burgon as Bartolo, Mr. C. Lyall as Basilio, Miss E. Collins as Marcellina, and others in subordinate parts. Mr. Carl Rosa conducted, and he and Mr. Augustus Harris and the principal performers were called forward and enthusiastically applauded.

The performances all through the series have been of high efficiency; and they have been ably conducted, alternately, by Mr. Randegger and Mr. Goossens; Mr. Rosa having presided on two or three occasions.

Last week's concerts included a performance at St. James's Hall of "Elijah" by Mr. Michael Watson's choir, conducted by him; the occasion having been for his benefit.

The second of the series of excellent chamber-music concerts, given last week by Madame Frickenhaus and Herr Ludwig at Prince's Hall, comprised performances of classical instrumental music, in which the skill of the concert-givers, respectively as pianist and violinist, was very successfully displayed. Mr. Lionel Hume made a highly favourable impression in his rendering of several vocal pieces. It was his first appearance, and his performances were such as to hold out a prospect of a successful career. His voice is a baritone of agreeable quality and good range.

Mrs. Dutton Cook (Mrs. Charles Yates) has returned to the exercise of a profession in which she attained a deservedly high position at an early age. As a pianiste, she was a distinguished student of the Royal Academy of Music, and her proficiency was successfully manifested at the concert given by her last week at the residence of Mr. R. D. Sassoon, Belgrave-square. The concert-giver's technical skill, and refined style were specially displayed in Sterndale Bennett's beautiful sonata "The Maid of Orleans," and in shorter solos, besides her co-operation with Signor Albanesi in a duet for two pianofortes. Vocal pieces were contributed by Mesdames Valleria, Biro Marion, Fasset, Misses Phillips and Elliott; recitations were given by Mrs. Bernard Beere and Mr. Wilson Burrett, and a musical sketch by Mr. Grossmith.

Señor Sarasate—the eminent Spanish violinist—gave the fourth of his series of orchestral concerts at St. James's Hall last Saturday afternoon, when his rare executive skill was displayed in M. Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole," and smaller pieces by other composers. Orchestral works were rendered by a full band conducted by Mr. W. G. Cousins.

Madame Jenny Viard-Louis gave the third of the present series of her interesting Beethoven concerts at Prince's Hall on Monday afternoon.

The sixth Richter Concert of the present series took place last Monday evening, when the programme opened with Beethoven's overture in C, op. 15, entitled "Namensfeier"—a composition produced, in 1814, in celebration of the name-day of the Emperor of Austria. Although not ranking among the best works of Beethoven, the overture deserves to be heard more frequently than it has been. It was followed, at Monday's concert, by two orchestral movements from Liszt's oratorio, "Christus"; one illustrating the "Singing of the Shepherds at the Manger," the other the "March of the Three Holy Kings." There is much effective writing in each piece, together with some of that eccentricity which characterises most of Liszt's music. A remarkably fine rendering, by Madame Valleria and Mr. E. Lloyd, of the great love-duet for Sieglinde and Siegmund, from the first act of Wagner's "Die Walküre," was a special feature of the concert, which closed with Beethoven's Pastoral symphony.

Mr. Henry Leslie's choir began a new season—at St. James's Hall—on Thursday evening under his conductorship. The programme comprised several works of interest.

This (Saturday) evening will bring forward, at the Gaiety Theatre, for the first time in England, M. Delibes' opera, "Lakmé," by a French operatic company, including Mlle. Van Zandt, who will represent the heroine of the work just named, as in its original performances in Paris.

The far-famed Strauss band, from Vienna, was announced to appear this week at the International Inventions Exhibition.

An American concert is to be given next Tuesday evening, at St. James's Hall, in aid of the relief fund for sick and wounded soldiers in the Sudan. The performers—amateur and professional—will be of American nationality.

A Balfe memorial concert will be given at the Royal Albert Hall, next Wednesday evening, when Madame Christine Nilsson will make her first appearance since her return to London. The programme also includes the names of Madame Trebelli, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Maas, Signor Foli, and other eminent artists, in association with a varied selection from the works of Balfe.

It is now stated that there will be an Italian Opera Season at Covent-Garden Theatre, under Mr. J. H. Mapleson's management, to consist of twelve performances—on Tuesdays and Saturdays—beginning on June 16—Madame Adelina Patti to be the leading attraction.

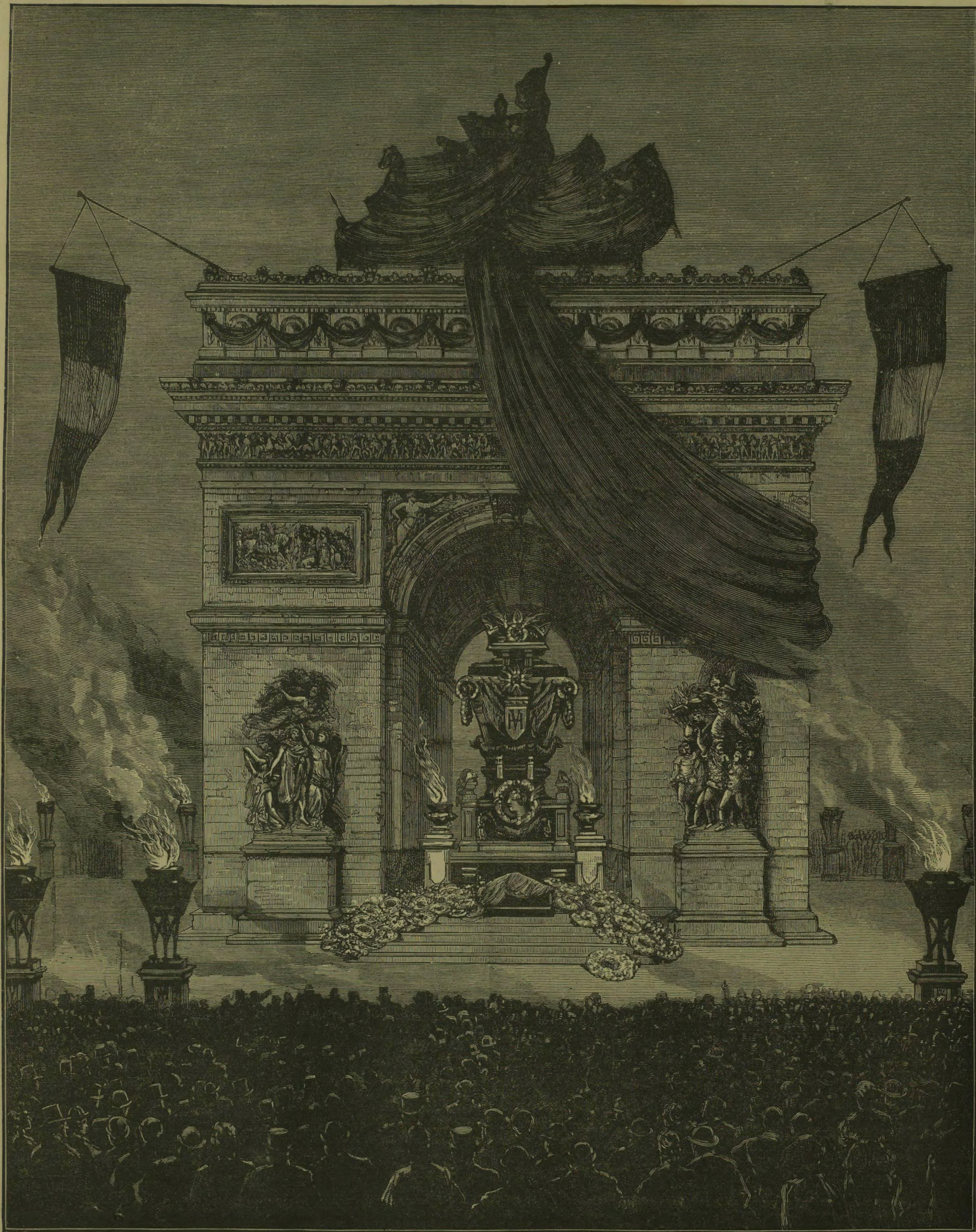
The London branch of the United Richard Wagner Society successfully inaugurated their season on Friday, May 29, by a conversation at the Art Galleries of Messrs. Dowdeswell in Bond-street. Instrumental and vocal selections from Wagner's works formed a special feature of the evening's entertainment, Mr. Walter Baché presiding at the pianoforte.

Mlle. Kleeberg gives her second and last pianoforte recital of the season at St. James's Hall this (Saturday) afternoon; and the Musical Artists' Society give their thirty-seventh performance of new compositions this (Saturday) evening at Willis's Rooms.

Mr. Herbert Reeves will give his first concert at the Crystal Palace next Monday afternoon; and Madame Catherine Penna's annual *matinée musicale* is announced to be given, the same time, at Beethoven Rooms, Harley-street.

The loan collection of historical-musical-instruments, musical manuscripts, and other curiosities in connection with music at the Inventions Exhibition, was submitted to view last Saturday, previous to the formal opening thereof. The exhibition of pianos and their predecessors, violins, piano-organs, and other instruments of various kinds and periods, and of ancient and modern manuscripts, will prove of high interest and attraction to the musical public.

The Dublin Corporation have decided that instead of three black castles on a blue ground, the future city flag shall exhibit a harp on a green ground, with three white castles in one quarter on a blue ground.



FUNERAL OF VICTOR HUGO IN PARIS: THE BIER AT THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE, CHAMPS ELYSÉES.



DRAWN BY F. BARNARD.

Police-Constable Z 99 came round the corner, and interposed his bulky person between the combatants. "Now then!—now then!" said he; "just stop that, will yer! A couple o' gents like you!—you ought to know better."

ADRIAN VIDAL.

BY W. E. NORRIS,

AUTHOR OF "MDLLE. DE MERSAC," "MATRIMONY," "THIRLBY HALL," &C.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

THE WRATH OF MR. WILBRAHAM.

Doubtless there are circumstances under which it becomes a duty to inform some relative or friend that he is conducting himself like a perfect idiot; but under no circumstances can this duty be an agreeable one to those who are at all likely to discharge themselves of it with success. The people who find satisfaction in it are precisely those who might keep silence with advantage. Georgina's announcement of her engagement brought her such hearty congratulations from her brother that she felt it impossible to attack him then and there upon the subject of his misdemeanours; and when, a few days later—being urged thereto by De Wynt—she ventured upon a tentative remonstrance, he checked her at once.

"For Heaven's sake," he exclaimed, "don't begin to scold! I am not sure what are the crimes that you suppose me to have been guilty of; but to save time, let us say that I have broken the entire decalogue at a blow, like Moses. Well, I don't repent. I am not in a repentant humour, and you won't bring me into one by telling me what a poor opinion you have of me. Really and truly, you had better leave me alone."

Georgina was very much inclined to agree with him. She secretly sympathised far more with her brother than with her sister-in-law, and thought that the latter had brought the greater part of her troubles upon herself. As she did not deem it prudent to say this, she held her tongue.

In the meantime, De Wynt was not the only person who was keeping a watchful eye upon Adrian and his proceedings. From the outset Mr. Wilbraham had detested his successful rival. Indeed, he was a man to whom successful rivals were very apt to be detestable, and he would, no doubt, have discovered plenty of defects in Adrian's character, if the latter had not saved him the trouble of making any research in that direction. When, therefore, he saw Vidal dancing half the night through with that naughty little Mrs. Black, or sitting in dark corners with the more demure but not less dangerous Mrs. White, and when at balls, dinner-parties, and crushes, he looked in vain for Vidal's wife, his blood began to boil. Where was Mrs. Vidal? Did that fellow look her up, so that he might be the more free to carry on his endless flirtations? Did he ill-treat her? Did he beat her? Wilbraham believed that the man was capable of it. His apprehensions became at length so harassing to him that he resolved to find out whether they were well founded or not by the simple expedient of calling in Alexandra-gardens. Some men might have felt this to be an act of doubtful wisdom; but it did not appear so to Wilbraham, who would no more have thought of making love to his neighbour's wife than of picking his neighbour's pocket, and who merely wished to be assured that the woman who might have ruled over his heart and household, was contented with the destiny which she had chosen in preference to that. What course he was prepared to adopt in the contrary event, he had not asked himself.

He found Clare at home and alone. She was sitting beside her work-table, and as she rose to receive him, laying down the doll which she had been dressing, a faint flush mounted into her cheeks. Evidently she was a little surprised at seeing Wilbraham, who had never until now chosen to darken her doors; but she did not express her surprise in words, and it was he who experienced a momentary embarrassment. He accounted for his presence, after a few minutes, by saying:—

"I called to see whether you were still alive, Mrs. Vidal. I meet your husband almost every evening; but you, never. Why do you hide yourself from your friends in this way?"

"The few friends that I have in London know where to find me," answered Clare. "I am not particularly fond of parties."

"Yet you used to be fond of them. I don't think anybody enjoyed balls more than you did in Rome."

"Ah, that was a very long time ago."

"Two years."

"Well, two and a half. But two years may be a long time. It all depends what has happened in the course of them. One can't manage to enjoy dancing after one is married quite as much as one did before."

"Your husband?"—began Wilbraham, but stopped himself. It would be rather bad taste to tell her that her husband did not find matrimony incompatible with social diversions; and, besides, she could hardly require to be informed of that fact. "You were ill nearly the whole winter, were you not?" he asked, abruptly. "You don't look very well now."

"Don't I? I feel perfectly well," answered Clare; "and I was not really ill then. I am afraid I am always ready to make the most of any excuse for getting out of London."

"Of course you are!" cried Wilbraham, warmly; "and quite right too! A born and bred Londoner may go on filling his lungs with coal-smoke, and persuading himself that he likes it; but as for anybody who has been accustomed to breathe *air* keeping well here, I simply wouldn't believe him upon his oath if he asserted such a thing. And why on earth should you live in a place which you hate, and which doesn't agree with you? Vidal isn't a doctor or a lawyer or anything of that kind. You ought to insist upon his moving into the country."

Wilbraham fastened eagerly upon this grievance, in default of a better, and made himself quite hot over it. His vehemence rather amused Clare, who laid her work down upon her knees and looked up at him with a smile.

"Married people can't insist upon having everything that they wish for," she remarked. "Some day, perhaps, Mrs. Wilbraham will insist upon spending the greater part of the year in London; and then what will you say?"

"I shall give in—or rather I *should* give in. I don't say that I should like it; but I would let her have her own way if I thought it would make her happy, and I certainly shouldn't hesitate for a moment if I thought her health depended upon it. However, it does not much matter, as the case will not arise."

"Let us hope not. Still, it may."

"Excuse me; it cannot arise. I shall never have an

opportunity of showing my devotion to Mrs. Wilbraham for the excellent reason that there never will be a Mrs. Wilbraham. I think you must know that."

Clare stitched on at her work without replying, and presently Wilbraham asked, "Do you mind my saying so?"

"I would rather you did not talk like that," answered Clare, glancing up at him for a moment. "It—it seems such a pity."

The pity of it all was very visible to her. She could not help being touched by the constancy of the man whom she had rejected, and contrasting it with the inconstancy of the man to whom she had given all the love that she had to bestow. She could not help seeing what a much happier thing it would have been if she had been able to love the first instead of the second—much happier, not only for Wilbraham and for her, but for Adrian himself, as well as for the clan of young Irvines, whose respective careers might have been made smooth for them by a rich and powerful brother-in-law. But she had not been able to love Wilbraham; she had not been able to help loving Adrian; and so everybody concerned had been disappointed. There was no use in thinking about it, still less in talking about it—but it was a pity.

Wilbraham unconsciously echoed the last of her thoughts, without having divined the preceding ones. "Yes; it's a pity," he agreed; "but, as you say, there's no use in talking about it."

Apparently, he did not find it easy to hit upon any other theme of conversation, for he sat for some time in silence, gazing at Clare, who had resumed her occupation of putting little naked dolls into decent clothing.

"What are you going to do with those things?" he asked, at length.

"With the dolls? I am going to take them to my children."

"Your children?"

"At the hospital, I mean. Did you know that there was such a place as a Children's Hospital in London? I did not, until a short time ago. Somehow, one doesn't associate the idea of suffering with children. Yet they do suffer—some of them dreadfully—and I think the saddest part of it all is their patience."

"Poor little things!" said Wilbraham. "Do they want money at this hospital?"

"All hospitals want money," answered Clare, smiling.

"I'll remember. And so you take them dolls and things. Do you go there often?"

"I manage to go there most days. They have got to know me now, and I flatter myself that some of them are disappointed when I don't appear. I enjoy sitting with my children much more than going to balls."

"Well, but that isn't quite natural," remonstrated Wilbraham. "It's very good of you, and just like you, to take pleasure in visiting the sick; but it ought not to be your only pleasure. At your age, you ought to like amusement."

"But I don't, you see."

"That is just it; that shows that there must be something

wrong. No one who was happy at home would want to—to run off to a hospital every day."

This was assuming a little too much, and Clare perceived that she had been imprudent in allowing such an inference to be drawn. "I did not mean you to understand that I was unhappy at home," she said, with a slight accent of displeasure. "I don't know why you are so determined to take that for granted. I remember that you said the same thing to me a year ago."

"Yes; I know. I ought not to say it, I suppose; but I can't pretend that your happiness is a matter of indifference to me. It was not very likely that I should cease to care from the moment that you married whether you were happy or not. Can you tell me that you are?"

"You have no right to ask," returned Clare. "Supposing that I were as miserable as you wish me to make out, I certainly should not like to confess it; but you would put me into such a position that I should be almost obliged to confess it. The truth is that you can't believe in the possibility of my being happy with anyone except yourself. You made up your mind from the first that my husband and I were not suited to each other; and when you discover that he is fond of society, and that I am not, you begin to triumph."

This was rather hard upon poor Wilbraham; but Clare felt that she must be hard upon him, if she wished to preserve her self-respect. To complain to him of Adrian would be disgraceful, and to let him go away with the impression that cause for complaint existed would be scarcely less so.

Such, nevertheless, was the impression with which he did go away. He accepted his rebuke meekly enough. He apologised, and begged Clare to forgive him; but not the less was he convinced that she was a martyr. He left the house, full of pity and anger, and with a bitter sense of impotence. She had chosen her lot, and neither he nor anyone else could alter it. That fellow would go on as he had begun—if indeed he did not grow worse as he grew older—and the end of it would be that, some fine morning, he would elope with one of the married women to whom he was so fond of paying court. Just the sort of thing that a man of that description was bound to do sooner or later!

"I should dearly love to break his head for him!" muttered Mr. Wilbraham, as he strode down Cromwell-road, brandishing his stick, and scowling fiercely at the surprised pedestrians whom he met in that interminable thoroughfare.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

CHILL PENURY.

It is said by the experienced in such matters that there can be no greater mistake than altering the name of a newspaper or magazine which has been for a certain time before the public. According to this theory (which, if correct, exhibits the intelligence of the ordinary reader in a somewhat startling light), you may change your politics, your editor, your writers, and other trifling adjuncts without thereby lessening your average sale, since those who have been purchasers will continue to be purchasers from mere force of habit; but the moment that you adopt a new title your publication becomes a new one, and must fight its way into popular recognition in the face of the customary difficulties. Possibly, the proprietors of the *Anglo-Saxon* may have been advised to this effect when they took to themselves a fresh editor, revised their list of contributors, and decided to bring their periodical out once a week, instead of once a month. If so, they had perhaps omitted to take into account that there may be just as much risk in retaining a name associated with failure as in discarding one which has hitherto been connected with success. Be that as it may, the young *Anglo-Saxon* could not be got to rise resplendent from the ashes of the old. Country clubs and reading-rooms did not seem to care about it, the railway traveller fought shy of it, and its contemporaries did not welcome its appearance in that brotherly spirit which the enlightened mind is ever ready to display towards a rival.

Of course, there were various ways of accounting for so discouraging a state of affairs. The editor averred that the cold shade of Pilkington still brooded over his paper; Egerton complained that the tone of the principal articles was too flippant to please; while Adrian was inclined to attribute the small sales to the invincible stupidity of the public, against which, as we know, the gods themselves contend in vain. But there could be no difference of opinion as to the fact that the paper was not paying, had not paid in the past, and showed little sign of paying in the future. That being so, the time seemed to have nearly come for singing its requiem. And one disconsolate contributor only sighed and murmured, "I expected this," when he received a note from his chief briefly informing him that the forthcoming number of the *Anglo-Saxon* would be its last.

Obviously, the very first thing to be ascertained was what effect this collapse was likely to have upon the pecuniary interests of the humbler proprietors; and Adrian promptly set forth to seek out Mr. Larkins and question him upon the point. For three days he sought him in vain. Larkins was not at the office, he was not at his club, nor could he be heard of at his private residence at St. John's-wood, which *ultima Thule* Adrian reconnoitred without avail.

"It really almost looks as if the man wanted to keep out of my way!" he exclaimed, at last, to Percy Kean, whom he had chanced upon in the course of his peregrinations, and who laughed and said,

"I don't know why he should want to keep out of your way. You can't bully him, now that he isn't your editor any more."

"I never did bully him; it was he who used to bully me. I am anxious to see him now, because I happen to have invested £2000 in his confounded paper, and I should like to have them back, if quite convenient."

Kean whistled. "You don't say so! I had no idea you were such a—h'm—public-spirited fellow. But what are you going to do with poor Larkins when you catch him? I don't suppose you'll find your two thousand inside him if you kill him and cut him open."

"No; but he always managed the money, I believe. At least, I used to be paid for my articles by cheques bearing his signature."

"Oh! Well, there may be a balance of £2000 at the bank for him to draw upon; but I shouldn't think it was over and above likely. If I were you I should look up old Egerton. That's your best chance."

Adrian rather thought it was, though at the same time it did not strike him that his best chance was a particularly good one. However, he betook himself to the house of Mr. Egerton, whom he found not only at home, but quite ready to condole with him.

"Upon my word, Vidal," said he, "I feel quite ashamed when I think that it was I who originally led you into joining this *fiasco* of an *Anglo-Saxon*. All I can say is that I honestly believed I was doing you a good turn at the time."

"I am sure you did," answered Adrian. "You couldn't foresee that it would be a *fiasco*."

"No, by George! nor that it would be such an expensive one either. If I had—but there's no use in grumbling about

it. It's the old story, you know—a fool and his money. Well, I shall know better another time."

"You consider your money lost, then?"

"It's all spent, at any rate. In fact, I don't know that I shall not have to spend a little more, for we haven't finally squared up accounts yet. I suppose it's all right; but it seems to me as if this paper must have been utterly mismanaged."

"I put two thousand into it," observed Adrian, mournfully.

"Sorry to hear it. Pilkington tells me that he did the same."

"I imagined from what he said that he had put in more. It was he who persuaded me to make the investment, though I was rather unwilling to do so. But I did think that I should at least be able to withdraw my money when I wished."

"So you could, I suppose, so long as it was there to be withdrawn. What was to prevent you?"

"Mr. Larkins prevented me. That is, he represented that I should give offence if I left you just at the time when the paper was taking a fresh start. And he gave me to understand that the chief proprietors would not allow me to incur any loss."

"If Larkins said that," cried Egerton, reddening, "he said a most improper thing! Larkins seems to think that he can take the coats off our backs, and that we shall immediately offer him our cloaks also. I am sincerely sorry that you should have dropped money; but if I make myself responsible for other people's losses in addition to my own, may I be part proprietor of an infernal silly newspaper for the rest of my days! You must see yourself that such demands are preposterous."

"I am quite aware that I have no legal claim"—began Adrian.

"Nor any moral claim either, that I can see."

"Well, I hardly know as to that. I must say that Mr. Larkins warned me that he was speaking without authority; but he certainly led me to believe that I might safely leave my money where it was, and upon the strength of that I did leave it where it was."

"Well," said Egerton, who was walking about the room, with his hands in his pockets, "I'll be hanged if I see it! You have a case against Larkins, I allow; but why didn't you come to me and ask whether we were really such fools as he made us out? You see, if we indemnified you, we couldn't well refuse to indemnify Pilkington, and, for anything that I know, half a dozen others into the bargain. It's rather too much to expect of us that we should do that."

Adrian could not but feel that it was. He went away with the melancholy conviction that he had not only failed in the object of his visit, but had left a disagreeable impression behind him. Though still a young man, he had lived long enough in the world to be aware that those who have been the victims of sharp practice should never proclaim themselves victims. Enmity may be obtained in that way and sometimes contempt; but restitution never. Moreover, he had caused Egerton to lose his temper and speak sharply; and that is an offence which no man can easily forgive.

These reflections kept our luckless hero company as he wended his way westwards, and very poor company he found them. It annoyed him to think that he had behaved in an undignified manner; but a momentary loss of dignity was not, after all, so bad as the permanent loss of £2000; and this again was but a trifle in comparison with the sacrifices which he knew that he must shortly make in order to meet his liabilities. When to these causes for unhappiness he added the failure of his last novel, the coldness of many of his friends, and, last, not least, Clare's stubborn resentment, he felt that he was indeed justified in calling himself a miserable man. He would have to go home and tell his wife that their style of living must be reduced. Probably they would be obliged to move into a smaller house; certainly they would have to give up such superfluous luxuries as entertaining their friends at dinner and keeping a man-servant. The whole prospect was gloomy enough. "I might as well die, and have done with it!" inwardly ejaculated Adrian in one of those outbursts of petulance which had lately become common with him.

It was getting late in the afternoon when he entered the Park, and, striking across it, saw in the distance that slowly-flowing stream of carriages which, at a certain season of the year, may be taken as fairly representative of the wealth and aristocracy of England. "Good-bye!" he murmured, regretfully, as he gazed at the colour and glitter of that significant procession. To him it was significant; to him it was the expression of a life which he loved, and which he was leaving. Fashionable society had treated him very kindly, and had endeared itself to him, not because he was infected either by the old form of snobbishness which worships a coronet or by the baser form of modern snobbishness which bows down before a full purse, but because well-bred people are more agreeable to associate with than those who are not well-bred, and because even rich people are able to surround themselves with refinements which are denied to the poor. Adrian thoroughly appreciated these refinements; he liked to have pretty things about him, to look at pretty faces and listen to soft voices and to sit down to dinner at tables made beautiful by cunning floral decoration. But now there must be an end of all that. What his future life would be like, he could only conjecture dimly; but that it would have to be ruled for some time to come by a rigid economy was certain, and every pleasure that entailed expenditure must be sternly rejected. The one solace to which he was able to look forward was hard work; and even hard work can give little comfort to a man who has begun to doubt his powers.

Now, it is perfectly possible to walk along the streets of London, lost in a sombre reverie and pensively swinging your umbrella between your finger and thumb, so long as you steer straight ahead and remember the rule of the road for foot-passengers; but any sudden change of course demands a more careful look-out; and of this Adrian was made aware when, on turning a sharp corner in the neighbourhood of Cromwell-road, he came violently into collision with a big man who was twirling a big stick.

The stick caught Adrian's umbrella and sent it flying into the middle of the road; the man nearly knocked Adrian himself off his legs and then, with great presence of mind, called out, "Why the devil don't you look where you are going, Sir!"

"My dear Wilbraham," remonstrated Adrian, mildly, "is that the tone of voice in which to address a man whose best umbrella you have just deposited in a sea of mud?"

"Oh, how do you do, Vidal? I didn't know it was you," said the other. "Beg your pardon, I'm sure. It was your own fault, all the same."

"I suppose so," observed Adrian, meekly; "I notice that most things are my fault. I much resemble the lamb who couldn't help interfering with the wolf's water-supply even though he did drink lower down the stream."

Wilbraham snorted, without making any articulate response.

He was not by nature a quarrelsome man, but he was in a very quarrelsome mood; and at that moment nothing would have afforded him greater delight than to roll Adrian over in

the mud beside his umbrella. As this was not practicable, he very foolishly determined to relieve his feelings by giving Vidal a piece of his mind.

"I have just been at your house," he began, in a decidedly aggressive tone.

"Yes?" said Adrian. "I am sorry I was not at home; but I hope you saw Mrs. Vidal."

"I did; and I was shocked to see her looking so pale and ill."

Adrian's brows drew together. "I don't think you had any occasion for being shocked," he remarked. "My wife is quite well."

"I thought her looking very pale and ill," repeated Wilbraham, doggedly. "I'm not surprised at it either. Are you aware that she goes every day of her life to a hospital, where she may catch scarlet fever or measles or—or goodness knows what? How you can allow her to run such risks I can't understand!"

"Infectious cases are not taken at the hospital which you speak of," answered Adrian, very quietly; "and will you excuse my adding that I don't care about being told what my duty to my wife is?" He saw that the other meant to pick a quarrel with him, and he was not himself in the humour to put up with much impertinence.

"I dare say you don't," retorted Wilbraham, with a short laugh. "No; I should think your duty to your wife would be about the last thing you would like to be told of."

"May I ask what you mean by that?"

"Certainly you may; and I'll answer you, too. I mean that it isn't doing your duty to your wife to keep her mewed up at home while you go larking about all over the place. I mean that it isn't doing your duty to your wife to make love to every silly woman you meet. That's what I mean."

"As that description does not apply to me," observed Adrian, still preserving a calm exterior, "I don't know that I need notice it."

"You can notice it or not, as you please," returned Wilbraham, evidently disappointed. "If you think the cap don't fit you, you had better consult Mrs. Vidal. Perhaps she may take a different view."

"What!" exclaimed Adrian hotly. "Do you mean to say that she?"

"I don't mean to say another word about the matter, except that I consider that the cap fits. And if you ask me my personal opinion of a fellow who acts in that way, I haven't the least objection to telling you that I look upon him as a blackguard."

What in the world is to be done with a man who stops you in a public thoroughfare and calls you a blackguard? A Frenchman, of course, would have no difficulty in answering the question; but an Englishman, to whom custom has denied the use of pistol and small-sword, has little choice between passing on with the ignoble retort of "You're another" and doing as Adrian did, and hitting out with his left.

The objections to this latter course are obvious, and they become greatly increased if you unfortunately fail to knock your antagonist down. Wilbraham, who was not unskilled in the art of self-defence, avoided the blow, dropped his stick, and threw himself into a fighting attitude; and a most merciful thing it was, both for the respectable member of Parliament and for the distinguished literary man concerned, that Police-Constable Z 99 came round the corner at this juncture with measured tread, and, taking in the situation at a glance, interposed his bulky person between the combatants.

"Now then!—now then!" said he; "just stop that, will yer! A couple o' gents like you!—you ought to know better. Now, are you agoin' to walk off quiet, or would you rayther come along o' me to the perlice-station?"

Everybody knows the effect of a pinch of snuff upon two dogs who have fastened on one another. However enraged they may be, however intrepid, they must needs leave go in order to sneeze; and it frequently happens that, having sneezed, they will trot away in opposite directions to think things over. Honour has been satisfied, and a fight which ends in a draw is very nearly as good as a victory. It was thus that Messrs. Wilbraham and Vidal went their several ways without exchanging another word or look, and thus that the readers of the daily papers were defrauded of a delightful bit of scandal.

(To be continued.)

Mr. H. M. Stanley was entertained at a public breakfast by the Baptist Missionary Society, in acknowledgment of the great work which he had been instrumental in carrying out in Africa, and especially of his services to missions. Mr. Stanley gave a sketch of the hardships endured by missionaries, and admitted that at one time he had ill-understood them.

There will be a grand concert on the Crystal Palace Handel Orchestra next Wednesday, by 5000 selected voices from the Sunday-schools of London and the country, accompanied by the Crystal Palace Band and the great organ. The programme will include the "Hallelujah Chorus," from "The Messiah"; an anthem composed for the occasion by David Davies, the organist of the choir; and other suitable anthems, choral pieces, psalm tunes, &c. Conductor, Mr. Luther Hinton; organist, Mr. David Davies.

The instruction which the St. John Ambulance Association has given as to the means to be taken to give first aid to the injured, is frequently unavailable for the want of simple bandages in the necessity for a tourniquet to stop the bleeding from a dangerous wound such as may arise, especially from accident, in the crowded streets of London. To meet this want Messrs. Russell and Everett, of Roehampton-street, Vauxhall-bridge-road, have, under the auspices of the association, brought within the compass of a pocket-book the appliances which an instructed person can use in an emergency for the saving of life from the result of an accident or crime.

At the Inventions Exhibition, in the South Central Gallery, the well-known firm of J. W. Benson, Ludgate-hill and Old Bond-street, shows some curious and uncommon miniature watches, costly complicated watches, the chronograph used for timing the Derby, the perpetual calendar and clock watches, &c. Two watchmakers are engaged in putting together the newly invented "Ludgate" watch, the various parts of which are made in grosses, and to illustrate the interchangeable system upon which the whole watch is made. The workmen take the pieces from the bulk as they come, and thus form the complete watch.

The annual court of governors of the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, was held last week in the board-room of the hospital—Mr. T. P. Beckwith in the chair. From the report of the committee of management, read by the secretary (Mr. Dobbin), it appeared that the charity benefited a larger number of in-patients in 1884 than in any previous year. The financial position of the hospital was so frequently misunderstood and mis-stated that the committee felt compelled to reiterate the fact that the fixed income did not amount to £3000 a year, whilst the ordinary expenses of the two buildings, containing 321 beds, exceeded £24,000 per annum; hence the necessity of liberal and sustained support to carry on this great work. The report was unanimously adopted.

THE COURT.

The Queen is in the enjoyment of excellent health; and nearly every day walks or drives, being generally accompanied by Princess Beatrice. Her Majesty, Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, and the Princess of Leiningen were present at Divine service on Sunday at the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. Dr. Donald Macleod, one of the Queen's chaplains, and minister of Glasgow, officiated. Lord Carlingford and the Rev. Dr. D. Macleod had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal family. For the first time this season the Queen visited Braemar on Monday. Her Majesty's birthday is to be kept to-day (Saturday).

By command of the Queen, a State concert was given on Tuesday night at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal family, were present. Madame Christine Nilsson, Madame Albani, and Madame Marie Roze sang.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by their daughters, arrived at Marlborough House yesterday week from Sandringham. The Prince was present in the evening at the last concert of the Royal Amateur Orchestral Society at the Prince's Hall. On Sunday the Prince and Princess, Prince George, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, were present at Divine service. The Duke and Duchess of Teck visited the Prince and Princess of Wales, and remained to luncheon. The Prince received the United States Minister (Mr. Phelps) at Marlborough House, last Monday morning, on his being accredited to the Court of St. James's. His Royal Highness dined with the members of the 1st (or Grenadier) Guards' Club at the Freemasons' Tavern in the evening. On Tuesday the Prince and the Duke of Edinburgh privately visited the Historic Music Loan Collection in the galleries and rooms of the Royal Albert Hall. Subsequently the Princess, accompanied by Princess Louise of Wales, paid a visit to the exhibit of the Donegal Industrial Fund at the exhibition. The Prince went to Epsom Downs. Prince George, second son of the King of the Hellenes, arrived at Marlborough House on a visit. Prince Albert Victor, attended by the Rev. J. N. Dalton, and Prince George likewise arrived from Trinity College, Cambridge, and her Majesty's ship Excellent at Portsmouth, respectively. Prince Albert Victor distributed the prizes won at the annual competitions of the Town and County of Cambridge Rifle Association, of which his Royal Highness is president. Prince George of Wales attained his twentieth birthday on Wednesday, having been born on June 3, 1865.

The Duke of Edinburgh was on Monday re-elected Master of the Trinity House for the ensuing year.

On Monday the Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Aden on board the Sutlej en route for England.

Princess Christian assisted on Thursday evening last week at a concert given by the Windsor and Eton Amateur Madrigal Society, at the Albert Institute, Windsor. Her Royal Highness played a pianoforte selection by Bach, an aria by Paradisi, and, with Miss L. Blair Oliphant, in a duet for pianoforte and violin, "Romance," by Svendsen.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Mr. Seale, only son of Sir Henry Paul Seale, Bart., with Miss Jodrell (who was given away by her brother, Sir Alfred Jodrell, Bart.) was solemnised on Tuesday with full choral service at St. Andrew's, Wells-street. The bride wore a dress of rich duchesse satin of the deepest ivory tint, draped with some magnificent point-lace, the corsage and train being of a rich brocade, and small bunches of oranges and their flower at the throat. Her ornaments were a single-stone diamond necklace with crescent pendant, and the veil was fastened with one diamond star, while she had a diamond and sapphire bracelet on her right arm. She was attended by seven bridesmaids—Lady Jane Turnour, Lady Jane Grimston, the Hon. Andalusia Molesworth, the Hon. Clementina Maude, Miss Preston, Miss Margaret Seale, and Miss Elizabeth Seale.

At St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, on Tuesday, Mr. Alfred Gaussen was married to Lady Kathleen Bernard, youngest daughter of Francis, third Earl of Bandon, and sister of the present Peer. Mr. J. E. Gladstone was the bridegroom's best man. The nine bridesmaids were Lady Emily and Lady Emma Bernard, sisters of the bride; Miss Alice Gaussen, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Lucy Leslie Melville, the Hon. Marion Brodrick, and Miss Mildred Whitmore, cousins of the bride; Miss Blois, the Hon. Nora O'Brien, and Miss Smith Bosanquet. The bride was conducted to the chancel by the Earl of Bandon.

The marriage of Mr. Charles Carmichael Lacaita, only son of Sir James P. Lacaita, K.C.M.G., with Mary Annabel, only daughter of Sir Frances Hastings Doyle, Bart., took place in St. George's Church, Hanover-square, on Tuesday morning. Mr. Thomas Gibson Carmichael was best man to the bridegroom. The six bridesmaids were Miss Agnes and Miss Annora Williams Wynn, Miss May Kinlock, Miss May Popham, Miss Hermione Ramsden, and Miss Leveson-Gower.

A meeting will take place at the Mansion House on June 9, with the object of furthering the interests of the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps.

In London last week 2209 births and 1538 deaths were registered. The deaths included thirty-eight from smallpox, ninety from measles, ten from scarlet fever, seventeen from diphtheria, and fifty from whooping cough.

The Duke of Devonshire has issued a circular to his Irish tenants, stating that he has decided on giving a reduction of 20 per cent off their half-year's rent. His Grace has intimated to his tenants in Buxton and the neighbourhood that he has decided to make an allowance of one year's rent, to be expended on lime for the land.

BRIGHTON.—Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge.

Also Trains in connection from Kensington and Liverpool-street. Return Tickets, London to Brighton, available for eight days. Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets, at Cheap Rates. Available to travel by all Trains between London and Brighton. Cheap First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Week-day, from Victoria 10.0 a.m., fare 12s. 6d., including Pullman Car. Cheap Half-Guinea First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Saturday from Victoria and London Bridge, admitting to the Grand Aquarium and Royal Pavilion. Cheap First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Sunday from Victoria at 10.45 a.m. and 12.50 p.m., fare 10s. Pullman Drawing-room Cars between Victoria and Brighton. Through Bookings to Brighton from principal Stations on the Railways in the Northern and Midland Districts.

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE.

VIA NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN. Total Special Express Service (1st and 2nd Class). From Victoria and London Bridge every Week-day morning. Night Service Week-days and Sundays (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class). From Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. Fares—Single, 34s., 25s., 18s.; Return, 57s., 41s., 32s. The Normandy and Brittany, splendid fast Paddle Steamers, accomplish the Passage between Newhaven and Dieppe frequently in about 3½ hours. A through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and will re-visit Newhaven and Dieppe. Trains run alongside steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hay's Agency, Cornhill; Cook's, Ludgate-circus; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. (By order) J. F. KNIGHT, General Manager.

Ready June 22.

OUR SUMMER NUMBER.

AN ORIGINAL STORY,

"MARUJA,"

BY

BRET HARTE,

ILLUSTRATED BY

R. CATON WOODVILLE.

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PRICE ONE SHILLING.

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198, Strand, London.

DEATHS.

On the 7th ult., at Beauharnois, Canada, Mary Helen De Blaquiere, relict of the late R. H. Norval, aged 74 years.

On the 29th ult., at 47, Russell-square, London, Henrietta Letitia, widow of John Coxhead, Esq., and daughter of the late Barnaby Maddan, Esq., who was for many years resident in Jamaica. Jamaica papers please copy.

•• The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

INTERNATIONAL INVENTIONS EXHIBITION,

SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON, 1885.

Patron.—H.M. the QUEEN.

President.—H.M. the PRINCE OF WALES.

Division I., Inventions. Division II., Music.

Admission to the Exhibition is every Week-day, except Wednesday, when it is 2s. 6d. On FRIDAY, JUNE 5, and on FRIDAY, JULY 3, the EXHIBITION will be CLOSED at six p.m.

TWO MILITARY BANDS DAILY

(The Royal Irish Constabulary, and on and after June 3 the Strauss Orchestra from Vienna).

EVENING FETES, Illuminated Fountains, and Gardens Lighted every evening by many thousands of Electrical Glow Lamps. Special Evening Fêtes, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

INTERNATIONAL INVENTIONS EXHIBITION, 1885.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—Under the immediate patronage

and presence of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and the Sheriff. A BALFE MEMORIAL CONCERT, consisting entirely of selections from "The Taisman," "Bohemian Girl," and his other popular works, will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, JUNE 10, at the Royal Albert Hall, at Eight o'clock.

BALFE MEMORIAL CONCERT.—Royal Albert Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, JUNE 10.—Artists: Madame Christine Nilsson, Mlle. Ida Corani, Miss Hope Glenn, and Madame Trebelli; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Herbert Reeves, and Mr. Joseph Maas; Signor Poli, Mr. Barrington Foots, and Mr. Leslie Croft.

MADAME CHRISTINE NILSSON has the honour to announce that the FIRST CONCERT at which she will SING, on her return from Paris will be the BALFE MEMORIAL CONCERT, to be given at the Royal Albert Hall on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, JUNE 10, at Eight o'clock, when she will sing from Balfe's Grand Opera, "The Taisman," "Edith's Prayer," "Keep the Ring" (with Mr. Joseph Maas), and the Ronzio, "Radiant Splendour"; and on this occasion she will sing (for the first time), "I dreamt that I dwelt in marble halls," from Balfe's celebrated Opera, "The Bohemian Girl."

BALFE MEMORIAL CONCERT, JUNE 10.—Mr. W. G. Cousins, Conductor. Orchestra and Chorus of 200 Performers. Boxes, £2 2s. to £4 4s. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s. 4s., 2s. 6d., and 1s., at the Albert Hall; Austin's Office, St. James's Hall; and the usual Agents.

M. WILHELM GANZ begs to inform his friends and pupils that his MATINEE MUSICALE will take place on TUESDAY, JUNE 9, at his residence, 125, Harley-street, W.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Mr. WILSON BARRETT, Lessee and Manager. THE LIGHTS OF LONDON (by Geo. B. Sims) EVERY EVENING, at 7.45. Messrs. Wilson Barrett, Willard, Speakman, Huntley, Hudson, Doone, Elliott, De Solia, Evans, Fulton, Bernage, Walton, &c., and George Barrett; Misses Emmeline Ormsby, Walton, Cooke, Wilson, Garth, Mrs. Huntley, &c., and Miss Eastlake. Box-Office, 2.20 to Five. 30 seats. Private Boxes, one to nine guineas; Stalls, 10s.; Dress Circle, 6s.; Upper Boxes, 3s. MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, JUNE 13. Business Manager, Mr. J. H. Cobbe.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. OLIVIA, by W. G. Wills, Every Evening at 8.15. Dr. Primrose, Mr. Henry Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, &c. THE BALANCE OF COMFORT. Box-Office (Mr. J. Hurs) open Ten to Five. Seats can be booked one month in advance and by letter or telegram.—LYCEUM.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' HOLIDAY PROGRAMME. A SIGNAL SUCCESS from beginning to end.

All the New Songs, which were sung for the first time on Whit Monday, having been received with the greatest enthusiasm by THE LADIES AUDIENCES that crowded the ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL IN EVERY NOOK, UPWARDS OF TEN THOUSAND PERSONS HAVING PAID FOR ADMISSION to the two Performances on the day in question. The new Programme will be repeated EVERY NIGHT at Eight. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, at Three also. The distinguished American Comedian and Humourist Every Night at Eight. Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, Three and Eight.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MR. W. P. SWEATNAM, the eminent American humourist, who created such a marked sensation on the occasion of his first appearance there a few weeks ago, will have the honour of making his reappearance FOR A FEW NIGHTS prior to his return to America in July.

MONDAY, JUNE 8.

POSITIVELY THE LAST OPPORTUNITY OF SEEING

this distinguished artist in England.

Mr. Sweatnam will appear twice on Monday, at Three and Eight.

EVERY NIGHT at Eight.

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, Three and Eight.

ANNO DOMINI, THE SEARCH FOR BEAUTY, and "The Chosen Five" by EDWIN LONG, R.A. These celebrated Pictures, with others Works, are ON VIEW at the GALLERIES, 108, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORÉ'S Last Great PICTURE, completed a few days before he died. NOW ON VIEW at the DORE GALLERY, 86, New Bond-street, with his other great pictures. Ten to Six Daily. 1s.

THE QUEEN AND LORD BEACONSFIELD.

The great Historic Picture of HER MAJESTY GIVING AUDIENCE TO LORD BEACONSFIELD AT OSBORNE. Painted by Mr. Virgman from studies made by him at Osborne.—108, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER

COLOURS.—The Hundred and Third Exhibition is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Illustrated Catalogue, 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, R.W.S., Secretary.

GENERAL GORDON AT KHARTOUM.

"THE LAST WATCH." THE GORDON MEMORIAL FUND PICTURE, at British Gallery, Pall-mall (opposite Marlborough House). Ten to Six. Admission, 1s. By LOWES DICKINSON.

MONTE CARLO.—SUMMER SEASON.

The series of the Extraordinary Musical Entertainments having terminated with the Winter Season, the usual Concerts, directed by Mr. Romeo Accursi, will be continued daily until further notice.

SEA-BATHING AT MONACO.

Villas and Private Homes, and Apartments for every taste, and at every price. The beach, like that of Trouville, is covered with the softest sand, and at the Grand Hotel des Bains comfortable apartments, with board, for families can be had at reasonable prices.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE.

TOURIST FORNIGHTLY and FRIDAY or SATURDAY TO TUESDAY (First, Second, and Third Class) TICKETS are issued by all Trains to YARMOUTH, LOWESTOFT, CLACTON-ON-SEA, WILTON-ON-SEA, NASS, HA-WICH, DOVERPORT, ALDBURGH, FELIXSTOWE, SOUTHWOLD, HUNSTANTON, and GROMER.

TOURIST TICKETS are also issued from LIVERPOOL-STREET by the New Route to Scarborough, Fliley, Whitby, and the principal Tourist Stations in Scotland. For full particulars see bills. WILLIAM BIRD, General Manager. London, June, 1885.

CITY ECHOES.

Wednesday, June 3.

The Bank rate is now at its lowest (2 per cent), a further reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ having been made last Thursday. The rate of interest now allowed for deposits is 1 per cent, and the working rate of discount is $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Moreover, there is the prospect of a long continuance of this depression. Under such circumstances, it is not surprising that investors and the large money institutions should turn to securities. Under the influence of such considerations, Consols have risen to over par, so that Mr. Childers's conversion plans again excite interest. Most other classes of securities have also risen considerably since the fear of a war with Russia died out; but from the Stock Exchange come complaints of unimproved business, the rise being explained by the mere closing of accounts between members. American securities continue an exception to the prevailing tendency. They, indeed, get worse instead of better; bad as they were before.

Colonial Government bonds are just now exciting particular interest, their market value rising in the face of repeated new issues. Just recently, New South Wales and Queensland placed fresh amounts, and New Zealand and South Australia invite tenders for a million and a half each, while Canada is successfully funding five millions of 5 per cents into 4 per cents, and is preparing for a new issue, which is to cover every actual and prospective commitment of the Government.

Coal and iron companies have long been in depressed circumstances, and with a capital of about a quarter of a million the Pelsall Coal and Iron Company have in the past year made a debit of £2000. This is one of the companies to med during the inflated period of 1873. In the twelve years which have elapsed, the dividends have amounted to 18 per cent, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.

Owning land in a thriving British colony rarely fails to be remunerative. The directors of the Australian Company have announced a dividend of 10 per cent, and a bonus of 5 per cent, making 15 per cent for the past year. This company's dividends have steadily advanced from 8 to 9, 10, 12, and now 15. But the dividend of the Agricultural Company of Mauritius is not so good as usual, it being 15, as compared with 20 for several previous years.

Several of the Indian Tea companies are issuing their annual reports. Their experience has been very varied. The Tokai shareholders are to receive 10 per cent as compared with 4 for each of the two preceding years, and the recently formed Panitola Company is to pay 10 per cent. The Chargola Tea Company is to pay $7\frac{1}{2}$; and the Dejo Tea Company 2 per cent only, as compared with 7 last year. The Luckimpore Company announce a dividend of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, which is the first payment since the year 1879.

After an experience of three years, the New Zealand Grain Agency and Mercantile Company (Limited) have decided to withdraw from business. £500,000 of shares had been subscribed, and £175,000 had been paid. Debentures to the amount of £101,691 had also been issued. In respect of 1882 a first dividend of 6 per cent per annum was paid. For 1883 there was no dividend, but £5398 was carried forward. In 1884 this balance was absorbed, and £48,889 of the capital was lost. Hence the decision to wind up.

A very welcome rise in the price of both copper and tin has been followed by a sharp rebound in the share quotations of the principal companies concerned in those metals. Mason and Barry's shares, which were recently as low as $7\frac{1}{2}$, are now 10; and Rio Tinto shares have risen from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 11. T. S.

Dr. Charles A. Cameron has been appointed President, and Dr. W. Stokes Vice-President, of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress attended the opening of the Essex Agricultural Society's Show, at Waltham Abbey, on Thursday.

The Duke of Westminster has accepted the position of President of the East London Union for Advanced Education (Evening Classes).

Sir Lyon Playfair announces that it is not his intention to seek re-election for the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews.

The Inner Temple Gardens are open to the public from six until nine o'clock nightly. The privilege thus granted is especially intended for the benefit of the poorer class of children inhabiting the surrounding neighbourhoods.

The photographs taken at the Artists' Ball, mentioned in our last issue, were by the electric light, the current for which was supplied from the Electric Power Storage Company's accumulators.

The Country Brewers and Licensed Victuallers' Organisations held a meeting in Her Majesty's Theatre on Tuesday, and passed resolutions condemning the additions made to the beer and spirit duties.

After having been in a small boat for six days and nights, the crew of the barque Themis, abandoned among the ice in the Atlantic, were picked up by the steamer Missouri. The captain's wife and two children were also saved.

The Dublin Trinity Sittings at the Law Courts began on Monday. The new Lord Chancellor sat in the Court of Appeal, with Lord Justice Fitzgibbon, and, addressing the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General, called them within the bar.

It has been resolved to raise a fund for a scholarship of literature at the Bristol University, and to place a bust or tablet in the Cathedral as a memorial to the late Mr. F. Fergus (Hugh Conway). It was stated that the scholarship would require £1500.

The second volume of the Report of the Royal Commission on the Houses of the Working Classes has been published. It contains minutes of evidence as to England and Wales, and consists of 728 pages. Appended are reports on the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwelling Act, 1875, from various towns, and a number of statistics bearing on the general subject.—The members of the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Poor concluded their sittings in Dublin last week, and afterwards attended a meeting of the Dublin Ladies' Sanitary Association. Sir C. Dilke said that the condition of the dwellings of the poor in Dublin, though in some cases bad, was not so deplorable as in other Irish cities and towns, or in London.

On Monday, Elizabeth Grey, a gipsy, was brought up in custody at Whitehaven Police Court charged with fortune-telling. The prisoner at various times had gone to the house of a farmer at Moor-row, to whose housekeeper, named Mary Briggs, she stated that she would read the planets for her and put bad luck away; that Miss Briggs would marry some rich man, and that she would have better health. In various sums, the prisoner obtained £105. Last Thursday evening she called again and wanted another £30, and when she could not get it said it was a bad job, as she could do nothing without it, and that it was a pity, as there was a full basket of gold coming to Miss Briggs. She was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.



1. House of Madame Toussau, a half-breed lady.

2. Enemy's rifle-pits in the ravine.

3. The enemy firing from a distance.

4. Grass set on fire—rifemen behind.

5. General Middleton, with Staff officers; the nine-pounder gun above.

6. G. Rifemen firing into the ravine.

THE REBELLION IN THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY OF CANADA: THE BATTLE OF FISH CREEK, APRIL 24.

FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN H. DE H. HAIG, R.E., ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL TO GENERAL MIDDLETON, C.B.

ST. PETERSBURG A SEAPORT.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia, on Wednesday week, the second anniversary of their Coronation at Moscow, opened the Maritime Canal, in the Bay of Cronstadt, the shallow upper extremity of the Gulf of Finland; by which great work the City of St. Petersburg is made a seaport as much as London. St. Petersburg, indeed, stands almost on the seashore, at the very mouth of the Neva, though behind several low islands which crowd the head of the Gulf; and though this is an inland sea without saltness or tides, and is closed by ice in winter. Seventeen miles to the west is the island of Cronstadt, a great fortress, with naval dockyards and arsenals for the Imperial fleet, and with a spacious harbour for ships of commerce. The navigable entrance channel up the Bay of Cronstadt to the mouth of the Neva lies under the south side of Cronstadt, and is commanded by its batteries. As the bay eastward has a depth not exceeding 12 ft., and the depth of the Neva at its bar is but 9 ft., all large vessels have been obliged hitherto to discharge their cargoes at Cronstadt, to be there transferred to lighters and barges which brought the goods up to the capital. "The delay and expense of this process," says Mr. William Simpson, our Special Artist, "will be understood by stating that a cargo might be brought from England by a steamer in a week, but it would take three weeks at least to transport the same cargo from Cronstadt to St. Petersburg. Of course, much of this time was lost by custom-house formalities. Sometimes it has taken even longer than is here stated, which made the delivery of goods at St. Petersburg a matter of great uncertainty, thus rendering time-contracts almost an impossibility. This state of things had continued from the time of Peter the Great, and his great scheme had never been fully realised. The increase of commerce and shipping had long made this a crying evil; but even with all these difficulties, the trade here has been rapidly growing. A scheme to bring the shipping direct to the capital had thus become almost a necessity. As Manchester wishes to bring the ocean traffic to her doors without the intervention of Liverpool, so St. Petersburg desired to have its steamers sailing up to the city, delivering and loading their cargoes direct at the stores and warehouses in her streets. If Glasgow had not improved the Clyde, and had up to the present day to bring up all goods carried by her ocean-going steamers from Port Glasgow—a place constructed for that purpose last century, and which is twenty miles from Glasgow—she would have been handicapped exactly as St. Petersburg has been till now in the commercial race.

"For some years the subject was discussed at St. Petersburg, and more than one scheme was proposed; at last the project of General N. Pooteloff was adopted. According to this plan, a canal has been cut through the shallow bottom of the Gulf of Finland, all the way from Cronstadt to St. Petersburg. The line of this canal is from north-west to south-east; it may be said to run very nearly parallel to the coast line on the south side of the Gulf, and about three miles distant from it. This line brings the canal to the south-west end of St. Petersburg, where there are a number of islands, which have formed themselves, in the course of ages, where the Bolshaya, or Great Neva, flows into the Gulf. It is on these islands that the new port is to be formed. It is a very large harbour, and capable of almost any amount of extension. It will be in connection with the whole railway system of Russia. One part of the scheme is that of a new canal, on the south side of the city, to connect the maritime canal, as well as the new harbour, with the Neva, so that the large barges may pass, by a short route, to the river on the east, and thus avoid the bridges and traffic of the city.

"The whole length of the canal is about eighteen miles. The longer portion of it is an open channel, which is made 350 feet wide at bottom. Its course will be marked by large iron floating buoys; these it is proposed to light with gas by a new self-acting process which has been very successful in other parts of the world; by this means the canal will be navigable by night as well as by day. The original plan was to have made the canal 20 feet deep, but this has been increased to 22 feet. The Gulf of Finland gradually deepens towards Cronstadt, so that the dredging was less at the western end. This part was all done by dredgers, and the earth brought up was removed to a safe distance by means of steam hopper barges. The contract for this part of the work was sub-let to an American firm—Morris and Cummings, of New York. The eastern portion of the work on the canal is by far the most important, and about six miles of it is protected by large and strong embankments on each side. These embankments were formed by the out-put of the dredgers, and are all faced with granite boulders brought from Finland; at their outer termination the work is of a more durable kind, the facing is made of squared blocks of granite, so that it may stand the heavy surf which at times is raised by a west wind in the Gulf. These embankments, as already stated, extend over a space of nearly six miles, and represent a mass of work to which there is no counterpart in the Suez Canal; nor does the plan of the new Manchester canal present anything equivalent to it. The width of this canal also far exceeds any of those notable undertakings. The open channel is, as stated above, 350 ft. wide; within the embankments the full depth of 22 ft. extends to 280 ft., and the surface between the embankments is 700 ft. This is nearly twice the size of the Suez Canal at the surface, which is 100 metres, or about 320 ft., while it is only about 75 ft. at the bottom; the Amsterdam Canal is 78 ft. wide. The new Manchester Canal is to be 100 ft. of full depth, and it boasts of this superiority over the great work of Lesseps. The figures given above will show how far short it comes of the dimensions of the St. Petersburg Canal. The Manchester Canal is to be 24 ft. in depth, in that it has the advantage of 2 ft. more than the St. Petersburg Canal; but with the ample width this one possesses, this, or even a greater depth, can be given if it should be found necessary. Most probably this will have ultimately to be done, for ocean-going steamers are rapidly increasing in size since the St. Petersburg Canal was planned, and in a very few years the larger class of steamers might have to deliver their cargoes at Cronstadt, as before, if the waterway to St. Petersburg be not adapted to their growing dimensions.

"The dredging between the embankments of the canal was done by an improved process, which may interest those connected with such works. It may be remembered that the Suez Canal was mostly made by dredging, and that the dredgers had attached to them what the French called 'long couloirs' or spouts, into which water was pumped, and by this means the stuff brought up by the dredgers was carried to the sides of the canal, and there deposited. The great width of the St. Petersburg Canal was too much for the long couloirs, hence some other plan had to be found. The plan adopted was that invented by Mr. James Burt, and which had been used with the greatest success on the new Amsterdam canal. Instead of the couloir, floating pipes, made of wood, are in this system employed; the earth or mud brought up has a copious stream of water poured on it, which mixes in the process of descending, and the whole becomes a thick liquid. This, by means of a centri-

fugal pump, is propelled through the floating pipes to any point required, where it can be deposited. The couloir can only run the out-put a comparatively short distance, while this system can send it a quarter of a mile, or even farther, if necessary. Its power is not limited to the level surface of the water. I saw on my visit to the canal one of the dredgers at work, and the floating pipes lay on the water like a veritable sea-serpent, extending to a long distance where the stuff had to be carried. At that point, the pipe emerged from the water, and what looked very much like a vertebra or two of the serpent crossed the embankment, went down the other side, and there the muddy deposit was pouring out in a steady flow. Mr. Burt pointed out to me one part of the works where his pump had sent the stuff nearly half a mile away, and over undulating ground. This system will not suit all soils. Hard clay, for instance, will not mix with the water; but where the matter brought up is soft and easily diluted, this plan possesses many advantages, and its success here affords ample evidence of its merits.

"About five miles below St. Petersburg, a basin had been already finished, with landing-quays, sheds, and offices; and there is an embankment connecting it with the railways of St. Petersburg, all ready for ships to arrive. When the ships of all nations sail up to the capital then the ideas of Peter the Great, when he laid the foundations of St. Petersburg, will be realised. St. Petersburg will be no longer an inland port. It will, with its ample harbour and its numerous canals among its streets, become the Venice of the North. Its era of real commercial greatness is now about to commence. The ceremony of letting the waters of the canal into the new docks was performed by the Emperor in October, 1883. The Empress and heir apparent, with a large number of the Court, were present on the occasion. The works on the canal, costing about a million and a half sterling, were begun in 1876, and have been carried out under the direction of a committee appointed by the Government, presided over by his Excellency N. Sarloff. The resident engineer is M. Phofiesky; and the contractors are Messrs. Maximovitch and Boreyska."

We heartily congratulate the Russian Government and the Russian nation upon the accomplishment of this great and useful work of peace. It will certainly benefit English trade. The value of British imports from the northern ports of Russia in the year 1883 was £13,799,033; British exports, £6,459,993; while from the southern ports of Russia our trade was—British imports, £7,177,149; British exports, £1,169,890, making a total British commerce with European Russia of £20,976,182 imports from Russia, and £7,629,883 exports to Russia. It cannot be to the interest of nations which are such large customers of each other, to go to war about a few miles of Afghan frontier. The *London Chamber of Commerce Journal*, ably edited by Mr. Kenric B. Murray, secretary to the Chamber, has in its May Number an article upon this subject well deserving of perusal. It points out that, in the case of war, most of the British export trade to Russia would go through Germany, and might possibly never again return under British control. In spite of Russian Protective duties, this trade has been well maintained, even while the British import of Russian commodities, wheat, flax, hemp, tallow, and timber, was declining 40 per cent from 1883 to 1884. The St. Petersburg Maritime Canal will evidently give much improved facilities to the direct export of English goods to Russia. Without reference to our own manufactures, it should be observed that the Russian cotton-mills, including those in Poland, consume yearly 264 million pounds of cotton, most of which comes through England. The importation of English coal to Russia has afforded a noteworthy instance of the disadvantage hitherto occasioned by the want of direct navigation to St. Petersburg; the freight of a ton of coal from Newcastle to Cronstadt was six shillings and sixpence, but from Cronstadt to St. Petersburg it cost two shillings more. It is often said, in a tone of alarm and reproach, that Russia is very eager to get to the sea. The more Russia gets to the sea everywhere, the better will it be for British trade with Russia; and friendly intercourse with an Empire containing nearly a hundred millions of people is not to be lightly rejected.

Mr. Edmund Yates was on Saturday last entertained at a complimentary dinner, at which Lord Brabourne presided. Members of Parliament and about 200 representatives of literature, art, and the drama were present.

The Lady Mayoress (Miss Fowler) held her first reception at the Mansion House on Tuesday. The receptions will be continued on the third Tuesday in June and the first and third Tuesdays in July.

Earl Spencer presided last Saturday at a Privy Council meeting in Dublin Castle, and subsequently visited Sir Edward Cecil Guinness, whose baronetcy was gazetted on Friday, in connection with the Royal visit.

Steamers arrived at Liverpool during the past week with live stock and fresh meat on board from American and Canadian ports bearing 2026 cattle, 9644 quarters of beef, and 1350 carcasses of mutton, showing a decrease in the supply of live stock, but an increase in that of fresh meat.

Owing to the great success of the "Masque of Painters" at the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, and in compliance with numerous requests, the Committee gave a repetition of the tableaux at the Kensington Townhall on Thursday evening.

The King of the Netherlands has awarded to Mr. H. Baxter, master of the Grimsby smack General Wolseley, and four of the hands, a bronze medal each for gallant conduct in saving the lives of the crew of the Dutch lugger Maartje under perilous circumstances in the North Sea. Mr. Baxter has also been presented with a diploma by the Netherlands Government.

It was announced at a meeting held at Marlborough House last Saturday that the Lord Mayor's committee for promoting the Gordon Memorial had been compelled to abandon the scheme of erecting an hospital at Port Said, on account of the unsuitability of the site. It was resolved to invite fresh proposals for the consideration of a sub-committee. This course received the approval of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, who were present.

There was an unprecedentedly large assemblage in Hyde Park last Saturday to witness the first meet for the season of the Coaching Club. The muster of coaches, headed by Lord Hothfield, numbered twenty-two. Eighteen coaches mustered on Monday at the opening meet of the Four-in-Hand Club in Hyde Park. The Prince of Wales occupied a seat on the Earl of Fife's coach; and the Princess of Wales and her daughters witnessed the start.

On the motion of Mr. Beard, the Court of Common Council recently requested the Bridge House Estates Committee to obtain from four eminent artists designs for statuary for the pedestals of Blackfriars Bridge, and to select therefrom four subjects for the approval of the Court. It was also agreed to vote 200 guineas for a marble bust of the late Lord Mayor, to be placed in the Guildhall. The Council likewise resolved to increase the salary of Sir John Monckton, the Town Clerk, from £2500 to £3000 per annum from Lady Day last.

THE REBELLION IN THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY OF CANADA.

Our military correspondent, Captain H. De H. Haig, R.E., Assistant Quartermaster-General on the Staff of General F. D. Middleton, C.B., commanding the militia forces of the Dominion of Canada, has sent us a Sketch of the first conflict with the half-breed and native Indian rebels, which took place on April 24, at Fish Creek, on the North Saskatchewan. He writes the following account of this engagement:—

"We began our day's march at seven o'clock in the morning. There being a number of prairie chickens about, a staff officer rode out ahead of the scouts, to shoot them undisturbed. He saw a heifer feeding in a cleared space, and called a scout up to capture it for fresh beef; while doing this, there was a tremendous amount of shouting, and a party of the enemy forty or fifty strong dashed out of the ravine in front of them. They fired at the staff officer, and at the scouts in front of them, who dismounted and held them in check, but had six men wounded and five horses shot in a few minutes. The staff officer escaped and informed the General, who formed the advanced guard and the troops in rear into a skirmishing line with supports, and advanced towards the ravine, driving the rebels out of the bluffs, one after another. The rebels now set the grass on fire on the right, but the effect was not serious. Our nine-pounders opened fire on a house and a haystack, behind which were a number of rebels, and set fire to both. Our left pushed the enemy back across the ravine, and after our advance, which at one time looked dangerous to our right, all the rebels began to make off, except those in the rifle-pits, the position of these being such that they could not get away without being seen and shot. Our guns fired thirty rounds of grape, shrapnel, and shells at them; and part of our force advanced through the ravine to drive them out, but, losing a third of their men in killed and wounded, had to return. Our half-breed interpreter, Howie, was now sent forward to parley. He went up to the crest of the hill above the rifle pits, and asked if Gabriel Dumont was present. The answer was 'Yes.' 'How many men have you?' 'Plenty,' said Gabriel. 'May I come down and speak to you?' asked Howie. An ominous silence followed this inquiry, and Howie thought it better not to try. Shortly after this, the troops from the left bank began to arrive, and were very keen to have a brush with the rebels. The General, however, decided that we had lost enough lives, and would allow no one to go into the ravine. Our loss of lives was ten; of these five were killed on the spot, and five have since died; we had altogether fifty-two killed and wounded, and among these were five officers, of whom one has died; the remainder are doing well. Both of the General's aides-de-camp were wounded, one having also two horses shot under him; while the General had a bullet through his cap. As we did not go over the battle-field for two days, the enemy carried off all their dead and wounded, except two dead Sioux Indians, who were so far advanced that they were afraid to come for them. Judging by the amount of blood, clothing, and arms that were left, their loss must have been very heavy; probably about sixty. Fifty-six of their ponies were killed and about twenty captured, besides forty head of cattle. All the houses in the half-breed settlement around here are deserted, but all their furniture, tools, and implements left standing. I have drawn a plan of the battle-field, showing the enemy's position at the beginning of the engagement, and our position at the end of it. More difficult country for a military advance it is hard to conceive. There are many coppices and bluffs, with not more than fifty or a hundred yards of level grass between them, and extending a vast distance. Each bluff affords shelter for hundreds of men, if they choose to hide there, and no amount of scouting can completely guard against ambushes, the favourite Indian method of warfare. Had the rebels chosen a better position, we might have had another Majuba Hill or Isandlwana, but owing to no fault of our own. However, we shall now move out of this country, and advance through open prairie by a longer but safer route. This experience shows some of our difficulties; we are 230 miles from a base, in a country affording scarcely any supplies; our wagon-train has therefore to be enormous, an average of one waggon to five men. Half our force, on the day of battle, was on the left bank of the Saskatchewan, while the fight was on the right bank. We rigged up a wire rope, to aid our one boat in crossing the 300 yards width of rapid stream; but when a quarter only of the waggons, or teams, as they call them here, were over, the rope broke. We intended to work all through the night of the battle; but this happened at midnight, and the waggons of the left column had to be left in a very dangerous and badly protected situation for a day and a night."

The latest news is that on May 31, last Sunday, General Middleton left Battleford for Fort Pitt, in steamers, with three regiments of infantry, two Gatling guns, and a body of cavalry, to reinforce General Strange. The latter, with 300 men, has been keeping at bay for three days Big Bear and 500 braves, who have been used to Indian warfare in the United States. Big Bear has a stronghold some twelve miles north-east of Fort Pitt, in a country abounding in deep ravines and wide streams, and covered with dense forest. Last week General Strange had a fight, which lasted four hours, with Big Bear's force, when the field-guns silenced the Indian fire; but fighting of the same nature was renewed the next day. Since the victory of General Middleton at Batouche, Gabriel Dumont has fled into the United States territory of Montana.

In acknowledgment of the position and services of the late Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Nottage, Mr. Gladstone has intimated to Mrs. Nottage that the Queen has sanctioned her assumption of the title belonging to the wife of a knight.

At the request of the Queen and in commemoration of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Queenstown, the naval station at Haulbowline Island is henceforth to be known as the Royal Alexandra Yard.

The Royal Irish Military Three-Days' Tournament was held at the close of the week in Dublin, the event being under the patronage of the Queen. Cavalry, artillery, infantry, and Dublin police took part in the different competitions, there being 870 competitors. Lemon-cutting, tent-pegging, tilting, and driving competitions were included in the programme. There was a military encampment on the grounds.

Situated on the Norfolk coast in a most enviable position, Cromer has been since 1780 a fashionable resort for Norfolk families; and it is proposed to make its health-giving properties and romantic scenery available to a wider circle. The owners of the property are alive to the importance of further developing this beautiful place. On Wednesday next, the 10th inst., the first sale of freehold building plots is to take place; and the Great Eastern will on that day run a special train from London—leaving Liverpool-street station at nine in the morning, and returning the same evening—to suit the convenience of persons wishing to invest their money by building for themselves or others seaside residences. The town stands at a considerable height above the beach, and is sheltered on three sides by a towering amphitheatre of hills; and these views are nowhere to be excelled in extent and sublimity.



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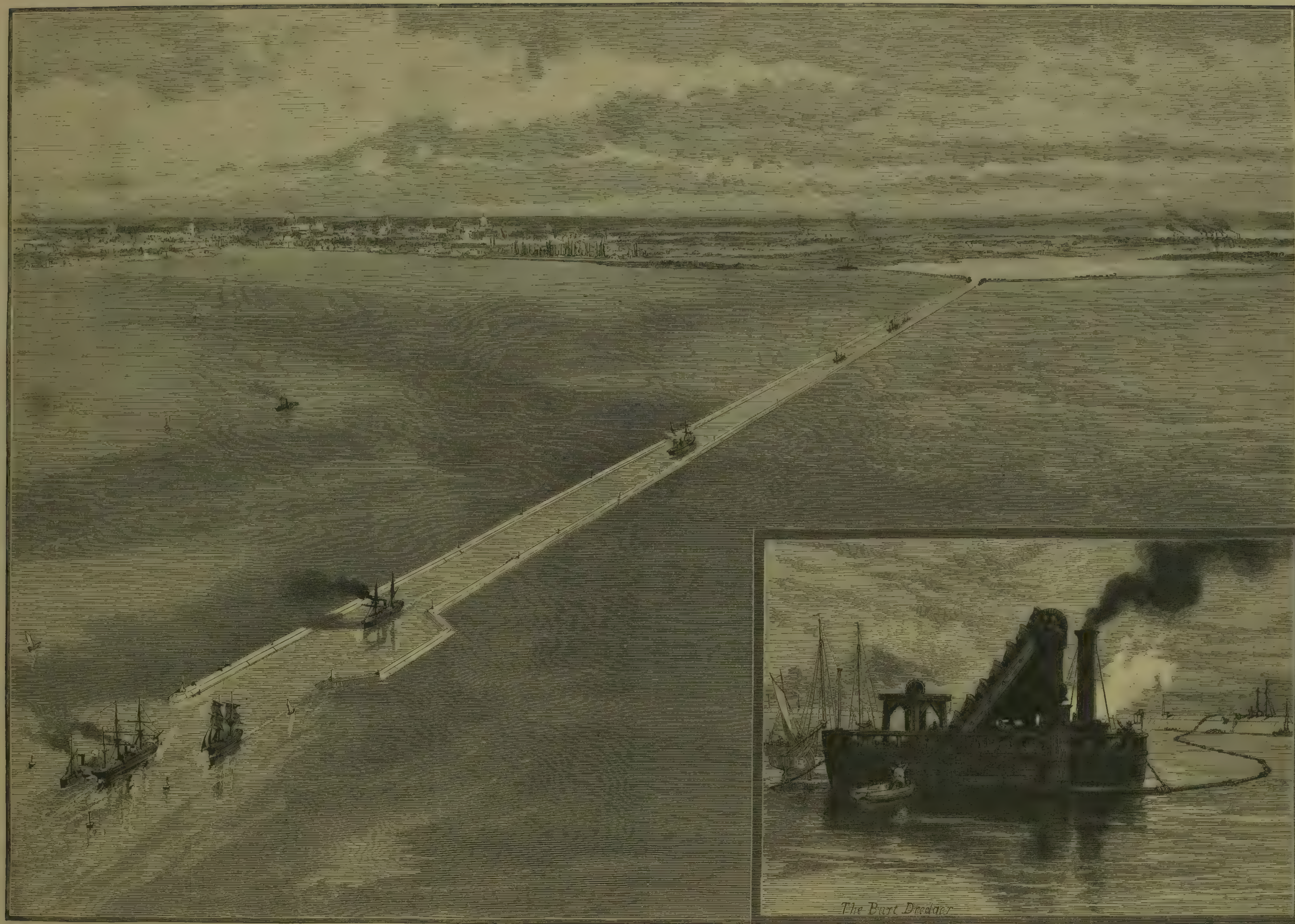
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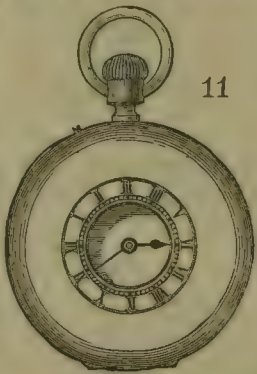
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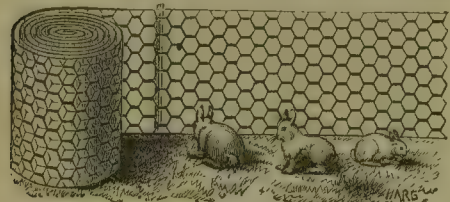


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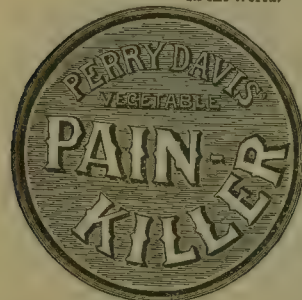


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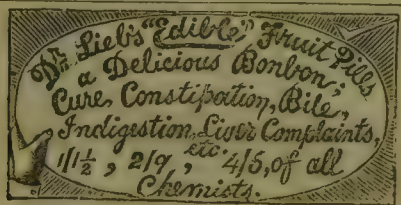
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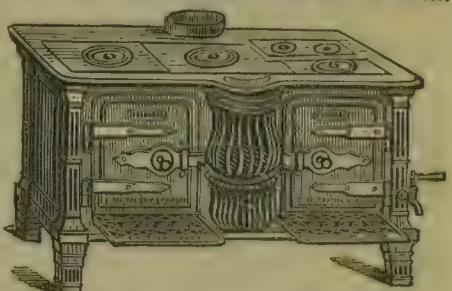
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Mrs. C. HITCHCOCK, Brashfield, Ricester, Oxon, Jan. 5, 1885:-"I am thankful to tell you what great benefit I have derived from your **ELECTROPATHIC BELT**. I wish I had had one long before I did, and thus prevented so much suffering. I am a great deal better in every way; sometimes I felt nearly dead from exhaustion, and after suffering so many months from a fearfully weak digestion and a very sluggish liver, bringing on chronic diarrhœa until I was almost helpless. I had not worn your **ELECTROPATHIC BELT** a week before I began to feel stronger, my chest got gradually better, until I may say my digestion is almost perfect; my liver is much more active, and the diarrhœa gone long since. I was so ill and weak I even felt afraid to try your Belt, but it has strengthened me more than all the food I took before, because I could not digest it. I say again, I wish I had purchased one before, and remain, yours thankfully, C. HITCHCOCK."

RHEUMATIC GOUT.

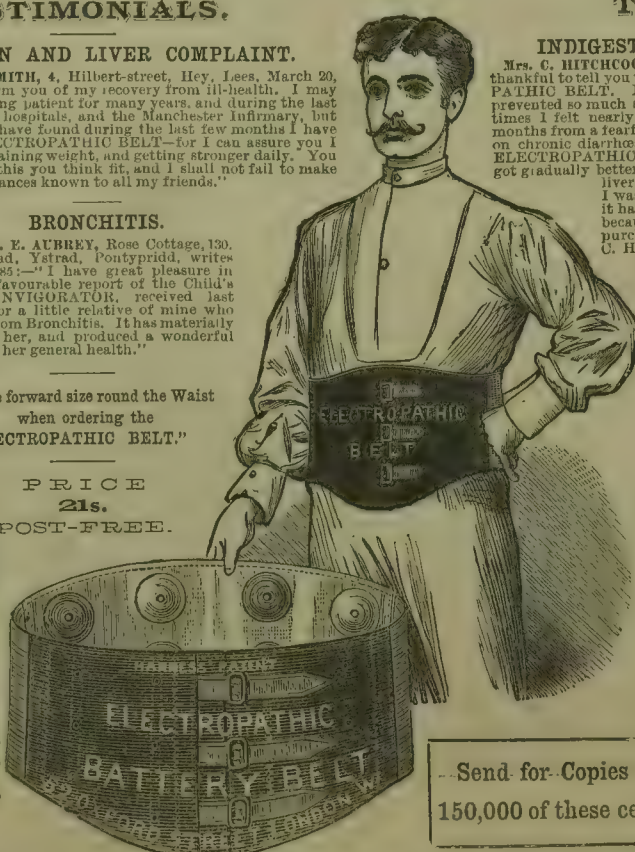
Major PARENHAM, Longstone-house, Armagh, Feb. 21, 1885, writes:-"I am very happy to inform you that the **ELECTROPATHIC BELT** which you supplied me with has completely cured me of the Rheumatic Gout, from which I had suffered such intense agony for nearly two years, and I now feel as strong and active as I have ever felt in my life. Several of my friends have, on my recommendation, tried these Belts, and in every case the result has been most satisfactory."

On receipt of Post-Office Order or Cheque for 21s., payable to C. B. HARNESS, Managing Director, THE MEDICAL BATTERY CO., LIMITED, 52, Oxford-street, London, W., will forward, post-free, to any part of the United Kingdom, the **ELECTROPATHIC BELT**, for a Lady or Gentleman, as represented in the accompanying woodcuts.

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THE TIME OF ROSES.

The months of June and July in England—it is just the opposite among our colonial kinsfolk in Australia—subdue the senses and the heart with the sweetness of the early summer. Year by year, if we are free from disease, free from painful anxieties, free from guilt, from “envy, hatred, and all uncharitableness,” each of us, young and old, may for a few short weeks feel the kindness of Nature, and bask in her maternal smiles. It is then good simply to be alive on earth, though we have nothing, and can do nothing, and can be nothing but her children or her guests, enjoying the mere gift of life in a genial atmosphere, the sunlit sky above us, the verdure and flowers of a grateful soil around us. This is the time of many pleasant and beautiful things; and it is “the Time of Roses,” which are things whose beauty not only pleases the eye, as their fragrance delights another sense, but is associated to the English mind with ideas of the most engaging aspect of human life. Our poets, the teachers of imaginative sentiment, have vied with one another in likening the rose to the bloom of youthful womanhood, which has its own season, at least from seventeen to five-and-twenty, and is more charming than any flower. Witness the young lady whom our Artist has drawn, carrying her basket of roses, holding one in her hand, and wearing another in her bosom—does she not render fair observance to the bounty of Nature in June or July? The earth, the sky, the sun, whatever else they combine to produce and cherish, foster no living creature so lovable as a human being of this age and sex. Must she grow old, have infirmities, perhaps defects or even deformities of old age, and finally succumb to death? Yes; for earthly life and its beauty is temporal and subject to gradual decay. The rose, indeed, has often been noted, in our climate, to lose its peculiar glory more suddenly than most other flowers; but it is not so with our English women, the physical constitution of their race is such as to preserve the charms of their youth much longer than do those of Southern and Eastern nations. Some English poets, it must be confessed, have pursued the topic of this comparison too far, insisting with questionable accuracy upon the speedy decline of female loveliness immediately after its full bloom, the limit of which varies in different specimens of the human flower. It is bold to contradict Shakespeare; but we must deny the truth of his assertion in this:—

For women are as roses; whose fair flower,
Being once displayed, doth fall that very hour,
And so they are; alas that they are so!
To die even when they to perfection grow.

There is a great deal more to the same effect, about the fragile tenure of beauty, and even of life, in women as in roses, to be found in Shakespeare, Spenser, and many of the Elizabethan and of the seventeenth-century poets. We can only say that it is not so with the women of the nineteenth century in this country, some of whom contrive to shift their floral existence, metaphorically speaking, to the proper blossoms of a later season, and, after having been roses in July, make very agreeable chrysanthemums in the November of life. Moreover, we have invented conservatories and imported a great variety of exotics with which Shakespeare and the old poets were unacquainted. No woman, since Madame Rachel was discredited, can expect to be “beautiful for ever”; but it is possible, somehow or other, to be attractive all the year round. Everyone, married or single, for the sake of others, not for vanity, should study to keep her good looks as long as she can.

SKETCHING TROUBLES.

The landscape artist who visits a rustic neighbourhood, for the purpose of sketching its picturesque views, ought to proceed with circumspection, as he has to take care of his easel, his box of colours and brushes, his paper and unfinished work. An incautious movement or brief absence, leaving these essential articles without protection, especially near a farm-yard, may be followed by such disastrous consequences as are displayed on our next page. The stupid and mischievous persons, very likely insane, who scratched many of the oil-paintings at the Royal Academy Exhibition one day last month, could find among geese and swine fellow-conspirators and culprits of congenial taste. We sympathise with our industrious friend, who set forth in the fair summer morning, laden with the instruments of his charming pursuit, and judiciously chose his point of view at the stile overlooking a characteristic bit of rural scenery. He sketches the field rising to a flowery hedge and clump of trees, with an orchard and some cottages, and the village spire rising behind them. Any lover of nature and of mankind, anyone who enjoys art and is a friend of artists, happening to stroll that way, at the hour when patient labour deserves and craves the modest refreshment of bread and cheese and beer, would have readily offered to stand on guard, while this interesting stranger to the country walked half a mile to the nearest public-house. The hissing and the grunting tribes of brute unsympathetic critics should have been driven from the spot; the meddlesome curiosity of little children, and the pilfering or annoying disposition of rude persons, should have been checked; the whole sketching apparatus, with the pleasing work begun in a promising moment, should have been kept perfectly safe. This little service, which we, for our own part, would have been glad to render to the humblest of the brethren of that gentle craft, whose skill reproduces the beauties of rural landscape to delight the eyes of dwellers in town, was unfortunately not to be had. The poor artist goes and returns; but what havoc is made in the meantime of all that he has been striving to create! Who could laugh at him, or even laugh with him, though with the light-heartedness of an elastic youthful mind, and with a lively perception of the ridiculous, he might himself turn disgust and disappointment to an occasion for merriment? Yet there is an extremely comical and humorous aspect of this sad affair; the congregation of silly animals, after shyly inspecting his incomplete picture, seem to have decided, like a Hanging Committee, or like a clique of connoisseur reporters in the Fine-Art Galleries, that it is not fit for public exhibition. They have zealously demolished it, there and then, as an offence against their profound judgment of art. He remembers, with a slight trace of remaining bitterness, but no longer with personal resentment, how it fared last season, and the year before, with some laboured work of his proffered in vain to certain authorities in London, or perhaps exhibited and scornfully condemned by some arbitrary and prejudiced writer for the Press. Alas, he thinks to himself, the pigs and the geese are not the only stupid folk in the world; others there are, who have equally belied my talent, and their ignorance, if not malice, would destroy my career, though it may not actually destroy my pictures!

At the anniversary festival of the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, held at Cannon-street Hotel last week, subscriptions were announced to the amount of £1712.

A handsome piece of plate, subscribed for last year, has been presented to the Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Fowler, M.P., in recognition of the many services which he had rendered to the city of London. A necklace and a bracelet have been presented to the Lady Mayoress.

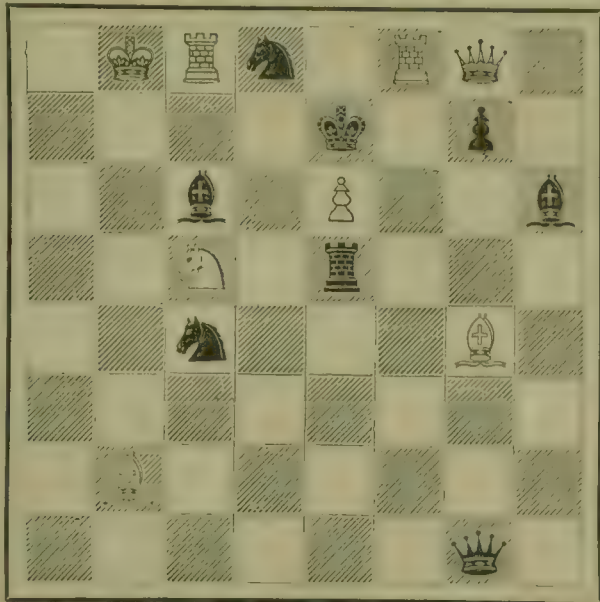
CHESS.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 2141 received from an Old Lady (New Jersey): of No. 2146 from Emile Fran. R. Winters, William Davis, T. G. (Ware), Franklin Institute, George J. Venie, G. C. B. Plevna, W. F. Scheele, Pierce Jones, Rev. W. Anderson, (Old Romney), Rev. J. W. Brown (Daignton), Chappell-Benjamin (Malta); of No. 2147, from W. K. Hirsch (Ipsa), Emile Fran. R. Winters, F. E. Doot, E. L. G. R. Winters, Y. Naylor, T. G. (Ware), William Davis, P. S. (Exeter), J. B. St. Andrews, George J. Venie, J. Hall, Columbus, R. Dunipace, Hermit, J. T. W. Plevna, W. L. Salusbury, Edwin Smith, Chappell-Benjamin (Malta), W. Park, Jumbo, G. C. B. J. Lunde, Rev. Henry D. Nicholson, Pierce Jones, E. Cornish, Charles Mitchell, Charles Walter; of O. Meisling's Problem, from Edwin Smith, Rev. W. Anderson (Old Romney), Hereward, Carl Stepan, R. Dunipace, J. E. M. F. Jumbo, Pierce Jones, Emmo (Darlington), R. H. Brooks; of S. Loyd's Problem from Carl Stepan, D. Waugh, R. Dunipace, J. E. M. F. Richard Murphy (Wexford), F. West, F. Marshall, George J. Venie, Pierce Jones, Rev. Henry D. Nicholson, Emmo (Darlington), J. A. Schmucke, Edwin Smith, Rev. W. Cooper, James Griffiths, J. T. W. and Rev. W. Anderson (Old Romney).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 2148 received from L. Desanges, George Gouge, J. Hall, C. A. L. Hall, R. L. Salusbury, L. Falcou, W. Biddle, A. W. Scrutton, Jupiter Junior, S. Farrant, C. S. Cox, Ben Nevis, W. Hillier, A. Harper, John Hodgson (Maidstone), Hereward, Edwin Smith, G. S. Oldfield, Otton Falder (Ghent), Y. Naylor, D. W. Kell, C. Darragh, A. M. Porter, L. L. Greenway, G. W. Law, L. Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, Rev. W. Cooper, John Thomas, Percy Rawle Gibbs, Edward James Gibbs Junior, James Griffiths, Rev. W. Anderson (Old Romney), J. T. W., B. R. Wood, H. Lums, C. Oswald, W. L. Salusbury, H. H. Noyes, W. Warren, Carl Stepan, S. Lowndes, A. C. Hunt, D. Waugh, R. Dunipace, J. E. M. F. Julia Short, Bounton, E. Featherstone, H. Reeve, F. Ferri, R. Ingersoll, G. T. Addison, W. B. (Clifton), Richard Murphy, J. K. (South Hampstead), W. H. D. Henvey, Lex, Jumbo, W. P. Welch, F. West, Columbus, E. E. H. N. H. Mullen, W. J. Rudman, Charles G. Brown, Raymond Steinforth, J. Lunde, Plevna, W. Y. Potter, George J. Venie, F. Marshall, Pierce Jones, E. Lunden, Hermit, E. Cornish, Emmo (Darlington), Shadforth, F. F. Pot, and R. H. Brooks.

PROBLEM NO. 2150.

By Mrs. HORACE KENT (Brookley).
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

A Game played at the Melbourne Chess Club between Mr. BLACKBURN and Mr. C. M. FISHER. The notes appended are by Mr. Blackburne.

(Two Knights' Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	So as to enable him to bring the Rooks to bear on the weak Pawn.	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
3. B to B 4th	Kt to B 3rd		
4. P to Q 3rd			
This is considered by many persons to be too slow; however, it is quite as good as the orthodox move, 4. Kt to K 5th.			
5. Castles	B to B 4th		
Somewhat premature. The modern method in this kind of opening is to develop the Queen's Knight, and delay casting as long as possible.			
6. P to B 3rd	P to Q 3rd		
	B to K 3rd		
Fearing 7. P to Q 4th; but there was nothing to apprehend from that move, and it would have been better to "castle" at once.			
7. Kt to R 3rd	Castles		
8. Kt to B 2nd	B to K 3rd		
9. B to Kt 3rd	Q to Q 2nd		
It is the usual and better plan to bring the Queen's Knight round to K Kt 3rd, via K 2nd, before playing the Queen, so as to give her the choice of K 2nd or Q 2nd, according to circumstances.			
10. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 2nd		
11. B to B 2nd	P to B 3rd		
Leaving the Q P weak. Perhaps 11. Kt to Kt 3rd would have been stronger.			
12. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
13. Kt takes P			

THE BRITISH CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The programme of the first meeting of the revived British Chess Association was settled at a meeting of the council, held at Simpson's, on the 30th ult. There will be two playing tournaments—viz., 1. Open to all members of the B.C.A., bona fide domiciled in the British Empire. Entrance fee £1, to be applied to increasing the number or value of the prizes, which shall not be less than—First prize, £21; second prize, £10 10s.; third prize, £5 5s.; fourth prize, £3 3s.

2. Open to two representatives of each club or association federated with the B.C.A. Prize—a silver cup, to become the property of the successful club. Entrance fee, £1. The entries for these tournaments will be closed on the 12th inst.

3. Problem Tournament: For the best sets of three problems in two, three, and four moves respectively—First prize, £5 5s. (presented by J. O. S. Thursty, Esq.); second prize, £3 3s.; third prize, £2 2s. For the best single problem: In four moves, £3 3s. (presented by W. Baldwin, Esq.); in three moves, £3 3s.; in two moves, £2 2s. Free entrance to all members of the B.C.A.; other competitors will be required to pay an entrance fee of five shillings. Problems must be received, under the usual conditions of mottoes and sealed envelopes, from composers resident in the United Kingdom, on or before Aug. 31, 1885; from Europe, Canada, or the United States, Sept. 30, 1885; from elsewhere, Oct. 31, 1885. The judges appointed by the Council are Messrs. P. T. Duilly and J. O. S. Thursty, Mr. F. H. Lewis acting as umpire. To be addressed to Mr. L. Hofter, honorary secretary, 21, Fulham-place, Maida-hill, London, W.

Problem Solution Tourney.—Prizes presented by Thomas Hewitt, Esq., for the quickest and most correct solution of problems. Time limit, two hours. Entries any time prior to hour fixed for competition. Problem in four moves—first prize, £2 2s.; second prize, £1 1s.; problem in three moves, £1 1s.

Blindfold Play.—The council hope to arrange an exhibition of blindfold play by a master against eight adversaries, for which prizes will be provided.

Consultation Tourney.—Chess Master and Amateur v. Chess Master and Amateur, members of the B.C.A.—Prize, £5 5s., presented by F. H. Lewis, Esq.

Four-handed Chess.—Prizes, two silver cigarette cases, presented by W. B. Woodgate, Esq.

Best Original or Composed Game.—Prize, chess board and pieces, presented by Wordsworth Donnithorpe, Esq.

Most Brilliant Game Played during the Meeting.—Prize, £3 3s., presented by I. O. Howard Taylor, Esq.

Essay on any Original Variation of Chess Openings, to be handed in before the close of the meeting.—Prize, £3 3s.

Best Report (in any daily, weekly, or monthly periodical) of the Proceedings of the Association.—Prize, £3 3s., presented by W. Culison, Esq.

A prize, consisting of the works of the Poet Laureate, Lord Tennyson, with his Lordship's autograph inscription will be presented for competition by two representative members of the professions, the Church, Law, Medicine, Army, Navy, and Literature.

The meetings will be held in rooms specially provided by "Simpson, Limited," and will extend over the two weeks beginning the 15th and ending the 27th of June.

A match between the Rev. A. B. Skipworth and Mr. H. E. Bird was begun at St. George's Chess Club on the 21st ult. The first game was won by Mr. Skipworth; and he scored one more in the course of the match, which was eventually won by Mr. Bird by five games to two.

A return-match, Bristol and Clifton against Bath and District, was played at Bath on the 20th ult. There were thirteen competitors a side, and the play resulted in a decisive victory for the champions of "Avon's rolling pride," with a score of sixteen games to eight for Bristol.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 25, 1872), with three codicils (dated July 24, 1874; March 5, 1881; and Nov. 22, 1882), of Mr. John Eden, late of Beamish Park, Durham, and of No. 15, Wilton-crescent, Belgrave-square, who died on April 4 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by the Rev. Arthur Duncombe Sholto and the Rev. Edward Abercrombie Wilkinson, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £307,000. The testator bequeaths £10,000 to the Durham Infirmary; £10,000, upon trust, to apply the income in payment of the repairs and of the superintendence of the almshouses erected by him at Beamish, and the remainder of the income to be divided among the almshouses therein; £5000 each to the Northern Counties Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster; £2000 to the Cancer Hospital, Brompton; £1000 to the Royal Victoria Asylum for the Blind, Newcastle-on-Tyne; £500 to the Ryde Infirmary; £200 each to the Gateshead Infirmary and the Ramsgate Dispensary; £200 to be distributed by the incumbent among the poor inhabitants of Tanfield, Durham; his wines, consumable stores, live and dead dairy and farming stock, and £2000, to his brother, Edward Methold; £6000 to his said brother's wife; the household furniture and effects at Beamish Park to go as heirlooms with the estate, under the settlement thereof; and considerable other legacies. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his two executors for their own use absolutely.

The will (dated May 15, 1876) of Mr. John Lucas Walker, formerly of Albany Court-yard, but late of 71, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, who died on Dec. 12 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by Thornton Roger Trevelyan, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £297,000. The testator bequeaths numerous legacies, including £10,000 to Mr. R. E. Webster, Q.C., to be spent as he shall think best in the promotion, without regard to sect or party, of scientific and literary research, or either of those objects, in Cambridge or in the metropolis, or in both places; £10,000 to the National Gallery, to be spent in the purchase of a picture or pictures for the national collection, the said picture or pictures to be labelled with the donor's name; and £100 each to the Royal Humane Society, the Society for the Organisation of Charitable Relief and the Repression of Mendicancy, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. All the legacies are directed to be paid free of duty. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be divided between the persons who would be entitled to his personal estate under the Statute of Distribution if he had died intestate.

The will (dated Feb. 18, 1874), with four codicils (dated Feb. 22, 1882; March 28 and Aug. 29, 1883; and Oct. 30, 1884), of Mr. William Muggeridge, late of Knights Dunsfold, Surrey, and of Reed's Rest, Clifton Hill, Brighton, who died on Feb. 10 last, was proved on the 5th ult. by Thomas Benjamin Muggeridge, the brother, and Frederick Sharp and Edward Henry Sharp, the nephews, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £74,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Sarah Rose Muggeridge, £1000, all the household furniture and effects at his principal residence, an annuity of £100, and a contingent further annuity, in addition to the provision made for her on their marriage; to his daughter, Mrs. Helen Adams, his freehold house Reed's Rest, with the furniture and effects, and an annuity of £500; to his nephew Edward Henry Sharp £10,000; an annuity to his sister, Mrs. Willet, and legacies to her children, and also to his executors, Mr. T. B. Muggeridge and Mr. F. Sharp. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held, upon trust, to accumulate for a period, then to pay the income to his said daughter, for life, and at her death for his grandchildren, May Helen Adams, George Muggeridge Adams, and Harold William Adams, in equal shares.

The will and codicil (both dated Dec. 16, 1880) of Mr. Charles Stephenson, late of No. 67, St. George's-square, Pimlico, surveyor, who died on Feb. 11 last, were proved on the 2nd ult. by Mrs. Mary Ann Stephenson, the widow, and Harry Jones, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £38,000. The testator bequeaths legacies to his wife, children, grandchildren, and brother; and he leaves all his real estate (if any) and the residue of the personality, upon trust, to pay the annual produce to his wife, for life, and then to transfer the same equally between all his children.

The will (dated Jan. 22, 1885) of Mr. Samuel Ashton, late of Telham, Battle, Sussex, who died on Feb. 19 last, at Colombo, Ceylon, was proved on April 25 by Charles Andrew and James Crofts Ingram, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £32,000. The testator makes bequests to his brother-in-law, Colonel John Ashton Papillon, R.E., and to his sisters-in-law, Mary Graham Papillon, Catherine Papillon, and Florence Papillon; and leaves the residue of his real and personal estate to fourteen nephews and nieces.

The will (dated July 5, 1878) of Mr. James Cooper Hall, late of Whitby, who died on Oct. 11 last, has been proved by William Henry Marwood and John Henry Corner, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £15,000. The testator bequeaths his furniture and household effects to Jane McKenzie, for life, and then to the Evangelical Society, Surrey-street, Strand, free of duty; £500 to the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, or the person who shall be the director, at the time the legacy becomes payable, of the Baptist Pastors' College in connection with the Metropolitan Tabernacle; £500 to George Müller, or the director, at the time the legacy becomes payable, of the New Orphan Houses, Ashley Down, Bristol; £500 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Religious Tract Society, and the London City Mission; £100 to the said Evangelical Society; and other legacies. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves, upon trust, for his nieces, Dorothy Ann Barnes and Edith Dickson, and their children.

The will (dated Oct. 23, 1883), with a codicil (dated Nov. 8 following), of Miss Mary Ann Blundell, late of No. 184, Alexandru-road, St. John's-wood, who died on the 14 ult., was proved on April 29 by James Frederick Robinson, the sole executor. The testatrix bequeaths £200 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Church Missionary Society; £100 each to the London City Mission, the Seaside Home in connection with the London City Mission, the Church Pastoral Aid Society, the British Home for Incurables, Clapham-rise; the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews; and the Clergy Orphan Corporation, 63, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and £200 to the Vicar and Churchwardens of St. Mary's, Kilburn, to be applied as they think best for the use and benefit of the charitable and benevolent institutions connected with the church and district, or any of them.

The Scotch Confirmation, under seal of the Commissariat of Edinburgh, of the trust disposition and settlement (dated July 4, 1879) of Captain William Hobson Moubay, R.N., of Otterston and Cockburnie, county Fife, and of No. 7, Belgrave-crescent, Edinburgh, who died on Feb. 7 last, granted to Captain William Henry Hallswell Carew Moubay, Lieutenant Beauchamp St. John Moubay, R.N., and Arthur Moubay, the sons, William Babington and Thomas Paterson, the executors nominate, has been resealed in London, the personal estate in England and Scotland exceeding £46,000.

TRoubles OF AN ARTIST IN SKETCHING FROM NATURE.



He sets forth.
He is satisfied with his work as far as it has gone.
He returns to find the critics have been at work.

He selects his subject.
He goes to the village for refreshment.
Despair!

ASIATIC SUBJECTS OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

KALMUCK DWELLINGS.



KALMUCK TARTARS.

THE PARIS SALON.

SECOND NOTICE.

Although Antonio Mercie, who is famous also as a sculptor, may cite the interests of science as a warranty for his work, the subject he has chosen and painted so powerfully is only on that ground less repulsive than those mentioned in our last notice. It represents Michael Angelo, a dead subject before him, eagerly copying, by the light of a spluttering candle, the exposed muscles of a dissected arm, which a piece of cord retains in an uplifted position.

Léon Bonnat, for his "Martyrdom of St. Denis," may plead the commands of the Church; and, considering that he had to struggle against the comical on one side and the repulsive on the other, it is astonishing the amount of religious exaltation he has managed to throw into his subject. The decapitated St. Denis is seen, to the horror of the Pagan priest and the executioner, round whom lie the trunks of butchered martyrs, quietly stooping to pick up his own head. A star-like effulgence covers the shorn neck, and a halo glorifies the trunkless head, while, above, an angel holds over the saint a palm-branch and a martyr's crown. Of all the decorated panels in the Panthéon, there is little doubt this will be the one most edifying. There are several other pictures whose subjects would be very questionable in English eyes.

Turning to themes of more immediate interest and more in accordance with Western ideas of civilisation, we would name three life-sized groups which for their high art merits have deservedly attracted much attention. First, there is the meeting in the Salon of the "Jury of Painters," who give their votes for the pictures they approve by an excited uplifting of sticks and umbrellas. The thirty-three portraits include all the most famous painters in France. The author is Henry Gervex. Then there is the "First Meeting of the Municipal Council of Paris Round the Table in the New Hôtel de Ville," by Jobbé-Duval; and lastly, there is a no less forcible group, by Fantin-Latour, of gentlemen gathered around a pianoforte-player.

Among the sea-pieces which have attracted our attention we would record our special admiration for the fleet of returning shrimpers taking the harbour of Honfleur under a brisk wind and a lowering sky, with some rocks in the right foreground, by Courant; for the long wave with the swirl of level water preceding it, all in excellent drawing by Alexander Harrison, of Philadelphia; and, especially, for the truly dramatic sea-piece by George Haguette, showing a fisherman's wife and little girl standing on a storm-beaten jetty, watching an approaching vessel. The mother holds up her arms in an agony of terror and suspense, for at that moment a mighty sea has struck the craft.

We would include also in this list Hagborg's "Fisherman's Daughter" wheeling a barrow across the wet sand, Lepic's "Stand by to Luff!" Clay's "Vessels Under a Morning Effect," Vernier's fishermen pulling in a boat on the top of the tide, and Morlon's "Life-Boat" bringing through a tempestuous sea some shipwrecked mariners. Mesdag's "Boats Under an Evening Effect" is finely studied.

Sargent, the American artist, born at Florence, fully maintains his high reputation. His portraits of the three sisters, all in one canvas, is very powerful; so also is his portrait of "Madame V—," though in a less degree, perhaps. Mr. Whistler is much more appreciated in Paris than he is in London. His portrait of "Theodore Duret," with a lady's pink cloak over his left arm and carrying his hat in his right hand, is wonderfully simple and natural in attitude; and his "Lady Archibald Campbell," in black dress and black fur tippet, who turns her handsome face towards us as she walks away, is no less telling, and occupies a conspicuous place on the line. The portrait of "Miss H—," by William Danuat, of New York, is a good example of the Whistler school.

Léon Comerre has two female portraits in blue. His portrait of the lovely "Madame F. D." is in dark blue; that of "Mlle. C. F.," at the other end of the room, each being in the place of honour, is in light blue, and strikes us as fuller of knowledge and the better of the two. The left arm of the former is rather stiff and lacks modelling; but they are both of them remarkably clever. Carolus-Duran has two admirable lady portraits in Room 10. William Stott, of Oldham, has his father and mother on one canvas most admirably painted.

J. L. Stewart, of Philadelphia, sends a "Hunt Ball," which has attracted no small share of the attention of artists. The white and pale-pink and lavender dresses of the ladies contrast well with the strong red of the gentlemen's coats, their black breeches and stockings and white waistcoats. There is only one black coat in the whole composition, and its wearer sits chatting with a comely lady in the foreground. It is surprising how cleverly the artist brings the whole into harmony by the judicious treatment of the curtained doors and mirrors of the background. Another eminent American, Julian Story, is well represented by the picture of an "Odalisque."

A picture very much affected by artists fills a very large canvas in the first Salon Carré. It represents a vast grey stone-yard with masons and labourers all busy at work. A grey horse is in the centre of the picture, and a lofty stage with a moving trolley runs across the canvas, while the Seine flows in the background. The author is A. P. Roll, and his method recalls that of the late lamented Bastien Lepage, without for a moment suggesting anything like imitation. A similar subject is handled in a similar manner by Roger Jourdain. It represents two men in a lime quarry near Villerville. The one is seated on a barrow, and the other stands on the edge

of the white rock looking seawards. The painting of this is perhaps closer and firmer than that of Roll, who purposely affects a looser and slighter handling.

Opposite the great stone-yard of the latter hangs a fine historical work by Casanova Y. Estorach, of Tortosa, representing "The Last Moments of Philip the Second." The haggard face of the cruel and wily fanatic is as white as his pillow, and a courtier kneeling in white, and a lady standing by the monarch's bedside weeping, also attired in white, give the focussing keynote to a scheme of colour which affects the eye pleasantly and lightens up what would otherwise be a sombre enough subject. On one side of this picture hangs a lady's full-length portrait by Adolph Yvon, in white-flowered creamy satin kirtle and claret-coloured dress trimmed with white lace. This is the painter who painted for the Emperor the battle-pieces at Versailles of the Crimea and Italy. The pendant to this is a lady in black figured dress, sitting on a sofa of dark yellow and red, in the act of buttoning her glove. The artist of this remarkably fine portrait is an Italian named V. M. Corcos; and, between these portraits of two elegant ladies, lies her length on the grass a peasant girl shading her eyes from the sun. The painter is A. Durst.

In the Salon Carré, to the extreme left, is displayed the largest canvas in the exhibition, showing a Moorish conqueror on horseback surveying the spoils of victory. The gigantic negro in the foreground, bestripping a dead woman and holding aloft in his arms a live one, gives dramatic intensity to G. Clairin's gorgeous creation. This same quality of intensity is conspicuous in the hurrying down to the water-side of the body of the murdered "Chilperic," by E. V. Luminais. P. A. P. Lehoux has rendered with similar force the carrying away of a man "After the Combat." Harry Thompson's "Shepherd outside the Fortifications of Paris" minding his sheep has a soothing effect after contemplating these scenes of blood.

J. F. R.

KALMUCKS OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

The whole population of the Russian Empire is computed to exceed ninety millions, of whom ten millions are in Asia, but some fragments of Asiatic races are to be found in the south-eastern part of European Russia. That portion of the country was formerly overrun by the Tartars, of whom there are several different nations. The Kirghese Tartars, dwelling in the country east of the Caspian, and spreading around the Sea of Aral and on the north bank of the Syr Daria, or Jaxartes, are a pastoral folk, of mixed Turkish and Mongolian race, professing the Mohammedan religion. The Kalmucks are purely Mongolian, and are mostly adherents of the Buddhist creed; their principal abode is to the south-east of Lake Balkash, on the river Ili, and on the western slopes of the mountains bounding Chinese Turkestan. But some of them, more than a hundred years ago, found their way along the north coast of the Caspian and across the Volga, where they still inhabit a corner of the European territory, preserving their language and their peculiar habits. They freely pitch their kibitkas or tents on the steppe, and keep their herds of cattle, flocks of sheep, horses and asses, paying a yearly rent or tribute to the Russian Government. The total number of these people is only a few thousand; but they are the remnant of a once powerful, conquering nation, which contested the dominion of Western Central Asia, with the Turkish Moslems during the ages preceding Russian conquest. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the Kalmuck kingdom of Sungaria, beyond Lake Balkash and up the Irtysh, towards the Altai mountains, was really formidable; and Peter the Great repeatedly sent military expeditions to check its aggressions, leading to the formation of the Russian province of Semipalatinsk. The north-eastern part of Turkestan was at this time subject to Kalmuck rule; but, in the middle of the last century, the Sungarian Kingdom was overthrown by the power of China, and great part of its population was dispersed, some flying westward, across the Kirghese country, to seek refuge in Russia. An account of these people, as well as of the Kirgheses, and of the different Turkish nations, will be found in "Russian Central Asia," by the Rev. Dr. Henry Lansdell, just published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co.

The Queen has contributed a special donation of £50 towards the Triennial Festival Fund being raised at Charing-cross Hospital for providing accident wards, a children's ward, and other improvements.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting—known as the Northern Wimbledon—of the Yorkshire Rifle Association, was held last week at Southorpe Common, near York. There were ten competitions; nearly £620 was offered in 368 prizes. For the first time the Volunteers used the Martini-Henry rifle, and a marked improvement in the scoring as compared with last year was noticeable.

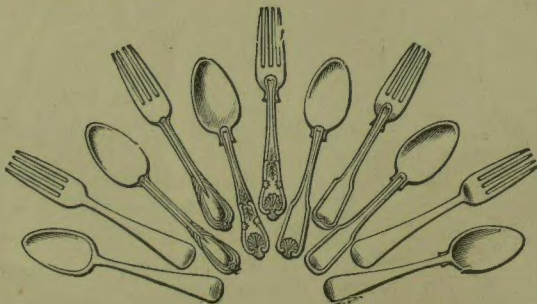
An important meeting was held at the Townhall, Folkestone, on Tuesday week—presided over by the Mayor—for the purpose of furthering the promotion of a National Art-Treasures Exhibition, to be held in Folkestone next year. A resolution was passed unanimously:—"That a National Art-Treasures Exhibition should be held in Folkestone next May till the following October." Guarantees to a very large amount were announced. Mr. Felix Joseph has consented to act as honorary director.

NEW BOOKS.

The trumpet of many thinkers in the present day has an uncertain sound, and is on that account perhaps listened to the more eagerly. In *Quest*, by Thomas Sinclair (Tribner and Co.), a variety of topics, social, theological, and literary, are alluded to or discussed, sometimes with much ability, often with considerable daring and a disregard of public opinion. The reader who likes to be startled may have his taste gratified in this volume. The writer is often highly suggestive, and more frequently paradoxical. We may agree with him that "the publication of a true book hot from the soul is a far greater event for man than the taking of the greatest city"; but when he says that "Browning has long since forgotten what poetry is, if he ever knew"; that "Swinburne is a manufactured metrist, not an original one"; that Goethe's "Faust" "is too pantomimic, too burlesque, too ridiculous for the height of the high argument that it grew to at last"; and that, of the greater souls, there was never a blinder searcher after truth than he; and when he writes that there is a hardness in the best work of Shakespeare and Milton, "which only the strongest readers can completely musicalise," the reader is apt to wish that Mr. Sinclair would give some reasons for these eccentric judgments. There are many more of such eccentricities in the volume for those who care to seek them. Thus we read—"It would not perhaps be far from truth to say that all martyrdoms, if not mistakes, which they possibly may be, are the undoubted signs of limitation in the natures of those martyred. Dying for truth is rhetorical nonsense." In spite of much effort to say profound things, rhetorical nonsense is a fault from which Mr. Sinclair is by no means free himself. There is more cant than meaning in such phrases as "processional lyric regions," "a purely processional poet," and in the remark that Milton, in his youth, "was a fine example of the musical, the processional, and the incipient epical." And is the English language so limited that the writer is forced to employ such words as "animalic" and "musicalise"?

The publication of such a work as Mr. J. E. Brown's *Forest Flora of South Australia* (Adelaide, S.A.), of which Part V. has just reached us, is sufficient evidence that the authorities are not neglectful of one of the most hopeful sources of revenue in that colony. The author, who holds the post of Conservator of Forests for the Government of South Australia, appears to be going carefully through the natural products of the South Australian soil, not only with the object of framing a scientific catalogue for the use of present and future students of botany, but with the more popular aim of making known the conditions under which the trees were originally found; the uses to which their fruits, bark, or wood may be applied; and of laying the foundation of a comparative dictionary of the local names by which the trees are now recognised. For example, the Poison-Berry Tree (the only *Pittosporum* of South Australia) is already known locally, in the far north of the colony, as the "Butter-Bush Tree"; on Yorke's Peninsula as the "Willow Tree"; and in the south as the "Native Willow," and as the "Poison-Berry Tree." Which of these popular names will survive, it is impossible to foretell; but future students of Australian folk-lore will find in Mr. Brown's "Forest Flora" help for whatever theories they may be anxious to set afloat. From an artistic point of view, we cannot speak too highly of the very excellent illustrations with which this publication is enriched; and we must congratulate our Australian relations on the degree of perfection to which they have brought colour-printing. In each case, in addition to a full-page coloured drawing of a branchlet of the tree, showing both fruit and flowers, longitudinal sections are given (magnified when necessary) of the flower, the fruit, the seed, the branch, and of the trunk, the last indicating the grain of the wood, and suggesting its applicability to trade purposes.

In the present day, history, like literature, is frequently brought before the public in brief "Studies," to be read without labour in a leisure hour. Mr. Alexander Charles Ewald, having written such essays for magazines, has now published them in a volume, entitled *Studies Re-studied: Historical Sketches from Original Sources* (Chatto and Windus). If the sources are new, the facts are, in many cases, familiar; but Mr. Ewald knows how to use his pen, and the reader will find much in the varied contents of the volume that is entertaining and suggestive. It would have been difficult to say anything new about a book so familiar as "Lord Hervey's Memoirs," but Mr. Ewald has contrived to make an attractive paper from it which will be acceptable to readers into dislike trouble. Bright, too, and picturesque is the description of "The Field of the Cloth of Gold"; and if the writer cannot be said to cover new ground in the account of Queen Elizabeth's rejected suitors, of "The Bloody Assizes," and of "The Rye House Plot," he has used his materials for these sketches like a skilful literary craftsman. Perhaps the first essay in the books is the weightiest. "A Bas les Juifs!" is a masterly statement of the persecutions of the Jews in England. It is strange to remember that, as recently as 1832, no Jew was allowed to open a shop in London, since that was a privilege only to be enjoyed by a freeman, and that even a converted Jew was not admitted to the freedom of the city until 1828. "Even now," Mr. Ewald writes, "though Jews have seated themselves in numbers upon the green benches of the House of Commons, no Jew by religion has ever sat as legislator upon the red benches of the House of Lords."

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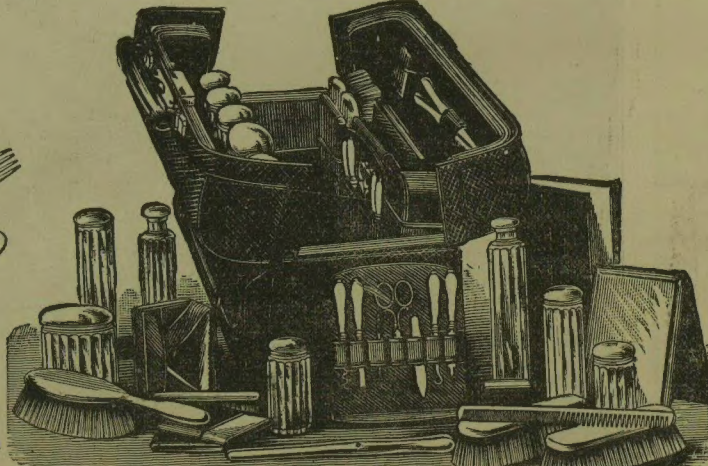
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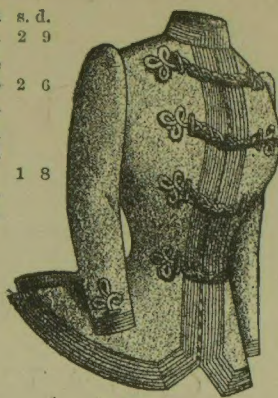
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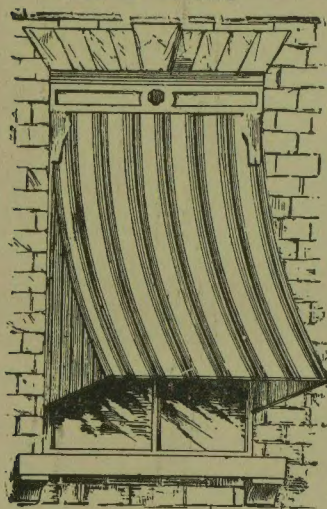


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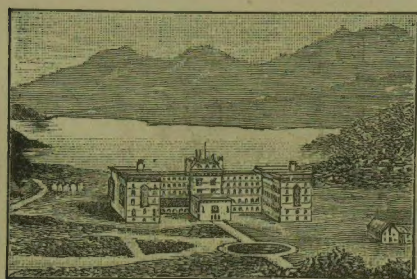


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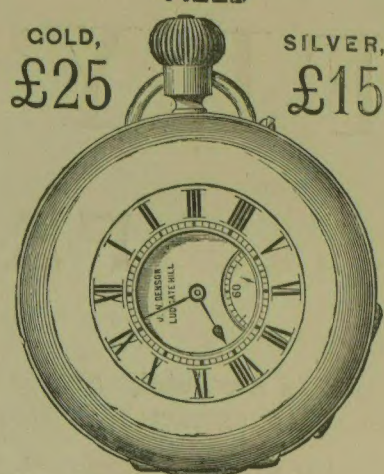
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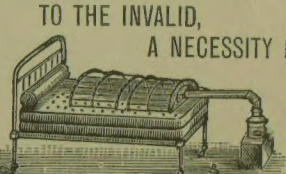
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